



EASTERN SHORE

IN LITELGENCE-R

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1802.

(No. 620.)

EASTON—(Maryland :) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Definitive Treaty of Peace

Between the French Republic, the king of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, on the other.

THE first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, and his majesty the king of the united kingdom, &c. equally animated by a desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of the peace, by the preliminary articles signed at London, the 1st of October, 1801; and as, by the 15th article of the said preliminaries, it has been agreed, "That there shall be nominated on the one part and the other, plenipotentiaries, who shall resort to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French nation, has appointed citizen Joseph Buonaparte, counselor of state; and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most illustrious order of the garter, &c.; his majesty the king of Spain, and the government of the Batavian republic, have appointed, for their plenipotentiaries, don Joseph Nicholas d'Azarra, &c. and Roger John Schimmelpenninck, &c. who, after having exchanged, in due form, their powers, which are hereafter stated, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. There shall be peace, amity and a good understanding between the French republic, the king of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part; and his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the other part.

The contracting parties shall endeavor to maintain a perfect harmony between them and their states, without suffering on either side, any sort of hostility by land or sea, under any pretence whatever; they shall carefully avoid every thing which may, in future, disturb the union so happily established, and shall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly to those who would prejudice either of them.

II. All the prisoners made on either side, by land or by sea, and the hostages taken or given during the war, and to the present time, shall be restored without ransom in six weeks, at farthest, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, after paying the debts contracted during their captivity.—Each contracting party shall (liquidate) pay, respectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained.—There shall be appointed a special commission to establish and regulate the compensation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commissioners, charged with the execution of this article, shall be fixed in concert; they shall state an account, not only of the expenses for the prisoners, but also for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

III. His Britannic majesty restores to the French republic and its allies, the king of Spain, and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which have been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Isle of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the Isle of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic majesty cedes & guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to his Britannic majesty the island of Trinidad.

V. The Batavian republic cedes & guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to his Britannic majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged before the war, to the republic of the United Provinces, or to its East India company.

VI. The port of Cape of Good Hope is restored in full sovereignty, as before the war, to the Batavian republic.

The vessels of every description, belonging to the other contracting parties, shall have the privilege of refitting and purchasing the necessary provisions as formerly, without paying any other duties than the Dutch are subject to.

VII. The territories and possessions of her most faithful majesty are to remain entire, as they were before the war; but the limits of French and Portuguese Guyana are fixed at the river Arawary, which empties into the Ocean above the "North Cape," near "New Isle," and the Isle of Penitence, in about a degree and a third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawary, from its mouth, the farthest from the Cape, to its source; thence in a straight line drawn from this source to "Rio Branco," toward the west. Therefore, the northern bank of the river Arawary, from its mouth to the source, and the territory north of the above limits, shall belong in full possession to the French republic. The southern bank of the said river, from the mouth, and all the territory south of the said limits, shall belong to her most faithful majesty. The navigation of the river Arawary, in its whole course, shall be common to the two nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid & of Lisbon, for the establishment of their frontiers in Europe, shall be made according to the stipulations of the treaty of Badajos.

VIII. The territories, possessions and rights of the Sublime Port shall be maintained entire as they were before the war.

IX. The republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged.

X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, & Comino shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held by it under the same conditions as before the war, and under the following regulations:—

1st. The knights of the order, whole ("langues") languages continue to exist, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as soon as the exchange takes place: They will there form a general chapter and proceed to elect a grand master, selected from among the natives of those nations who preserve (*des langues*) the language, unless they shall have already made choice since the ratification

of the preliminaries. It is understood that an election made since that epoch shall alone be considered valid, to the exclusion of every other which may have taken place prior to that epoch.

2d. The governments of the French republic and Great Britain, wishing to place the order and island of Malta in a state of entire independence in respect to them, agree, that henceforward neither the French nor English language shall be suffered there, & that no individual of either of these powers can be admitted into the order.

3d. There shall be established a Maltese language, which shall be maintained by the territorial revenues & the commercial duties of the island. This language shall be entitled to the dignities proper to it, to benefits ("traitement") and to a college ("aubeys") Proofs of nobility shall not be required for the admission of the knights of the said language; they shall be admissible to all the offices, and shall enjoy all the privileges with the knights of other orders. The municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other offices dependant on the government of the island, shall be occupied, one half at least, by the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo and Comino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic majesty shall evacuate the island & its dependencies in three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible, when it shall be restored to the order in the state in which it is found, provided that the grand master, or commissaries fully authorized according to the statutes of the order, be in the said island to take possession thereof, and the troops which are to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, as hereafter stipulated be arrived.

5th. Half of the garrison, at least, shall be composed of native Maltese; The remainder, the order shall have the power of raising among the natives of those nations who continue to possess the language. The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of officers, shall belong to the grand master, and he cannot dispense with it, even temporarily, but in favor of a knight, according to the advice of the council of the order.

6th. The independence of the islands of Malta, of Gozo and of Comino, as well as the present establishment, is placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia and Prussia.

7th. The order and island of Malta, with its dependencies, are declared neutral.

8th. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who will pay their equal and regular duties; these duties shall be applied to the maintenance of the Maltese language, as specified in the 3d section—and of the civil and military establishments of the island, and also of a general Lazaretto, open to all nations.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted from the two preceding stipulations, until the contracting powers shall procure a cessation of the hostilities which subsist between the said Barbary states, the order of St. John, and those powers that possess the language, or are a component part of it.

10. The order shall be governed, as well in its spiritual as temporal ca-

pacify, by the same laws which were in force when the knights quitted the island, as far as they are not deprived of them by the present treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in sections 3d, 5th, 8th and 10th, shall become laws and perpetual statutes of the order in the usual form, and the grand master, or if he should not be in the island, when it shall be restored to the order, his representatives as well as his successors, shall make oath punctually to observe them.

12th. His Sicilian majesty shall be requested to furnish 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison in the different fortresses of the said islands. This force shall remain there a year, from the restitution to the knights; and if, at the expiration thereof, the order shall not have levied a sufficient force in the judgment of the guarantee powers, to serve as a garrison to the island and its dependencies as specified in section 5th, the Neapolitan troops shall remain there until replaced by another sufficient force.

13th. The different powers designated in section 6th, to wit, France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia and Prussia, are invited to accede to the present stipulations.

Art. XI. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman state; the English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally, all the ports & islands which they occupied in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatic Sea.

XII. The evacuations, cessions, & restitutions stipulated by the present treaty, shall go into operation, as they regard Europe, in the course of a month, the seas of America and Africa in three months; the continent and seas of Asia in six months, following the ratification of the present Definitive Treaty, except in those cases especially provided to the contrary.

XIII. In all cases of restitution, granted by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the moment of signing the preliminaries, and all the works constructed since their being occupied shall remain untouched.

It is moreover agreed, that in every case of cessions stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation, a term of three years, from the ratification of the present treaty, to dispose of their property acquired and possessed, whether before or during the present war; during which period of three years, they may enjoy freely their religion and their property. The same is granted in the countries restored, to all those, whether inhabitants or not, who shall have made any establishments during the period when these countries were possessed by Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of places ceded or restored, it is agreed, that no one shall be persecuted, or disturbed in his person or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or of his attachment to either of the contracting parties, or for any other cause, except debts contracted with individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

XIV. All sequestrations, on the one part or the other, laid upon funds or revenues, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this Definitive Treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of the respective nations, for debts, property effects, or whatever rights, which conformably to the established usages and to the rights of nations, should be exhibited at the moment of peace, shall be laid before the competent tribunals, and prompt and full justice shall be rendered in these cases in the dominions where the claims shall be made.

XV. The fisheries upon the coasts of Newfoundland and the adjacent isles, and in the gulf of St. Lawrence, are placed upon the same footing as before the war.

The French fishermen of Newfoundland and the inhabitants of the island of St. Peter and Miquelon, shall be allowed to cut the wood necessary to them in the bay of Fortune, & of Despair, during the first year, from the ratification of the present treaty.

XVI. To prevent all subjects of complaint and contest which may arise from captures which may be made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is mutually agreed, that the vessels & effects which shall have been taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, after 14 days from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminaries, shall be restored on both sides; and the term shall be a month from the Channel and the North Seas, to the Canary isles, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the Canary isles to the Equator; and five months in all other parts of the globe, with out any farther exception, or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The ambassadors, ministers and other agents of the contracting powers, shall respectively enjoy in the states of the said powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives and immunities, which agents of the same class enjoyed before the war.

XVIII. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the Batavian Republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having sustained losses as well in private property as by the change of the constitution adopted in that country, there shall be procured compensation equivalent to the said losses.

XIX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, ally of his Britannic majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be requested to transmit its accession thereto as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed that the contracting parties, upon the demand by them respectively made, or by their ministers and officers, duly authorized to this effect, shall be held to deliver up to justice, persons accused of the crimes of murder, of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the party making the demand, provided that it shall not be done unless the evidence of the crime shall be so well established, that the laws of the place where the accused person shall be discovered, would authorize his detention and transmission to justice in case the crime had been there committed. The expense of apprehending and transmitting the person to justice, shall be defrayed by those who make the demand. It is understood, that this article does not regard in any way, the crimes of murder, forgery or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

XXI. The contracting parties promise to observe with sincerity and good faith all the articles of the present treaty, and they will not suffer their respective citizens or subjects to act in contravention of the same, directly or indirectly, and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other generally and reciprocally all the stipulations of the present treaty.

XXII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within the space of thirty days, or sooner if possible, and the ratifications in due form shall be exchanged at Paris.

In faith of which, we, undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and by virtue of our full powers, respectively, the present definitive treaty, and affixed our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, March 25, 1802.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE,

CORNWALLIS,

AZARA,

SCHIMMELPENNICK

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 28.

It is stated, that on the signing of the Definitive Treaty, Cambaceres & Le Brun retired from the Consulate; the first to be Grand Chancellor, and the other Superintendent General of Finances; that Buonaparte will declare himself President for life; his brother Joseph perpetual President of the Council of State, with the power of governing in case of the absence, illness, or demise of Napoleon; the third brother Lucien, to be perpetual President of the Legislative Body; and Louis, of the Tribunal. Jerome and Boiochi are not mentioned in the list. Leclerc and Murat are to be military governors of St. Domingo and of Italy. The Republic, it is added, is to be divided into twenty-five departments, each to be governed by a Prefect, a General and a Bishop. The Roman Catholic religion is to be the only one paid by the state, and to have 6000 Cures or Vicars, with a suitable number of inferior Clergy.

The Duke of Kent, it is said, is to be the new Governor of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pitt, who is said to have for some months been on indifferent terms with Lord Grenville, passed last week with his Lordship at Frogmore.

The jewels of the late Queen of France are said to have been sent by the first consul for sale to London.

The jewels of the Queen of Portugal are proposed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an interest of 8 per cent. to answer the demands of the Chief Consul of France upon the Court of Lisbon.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

By captain O'Brien, from Teneriff, we yesterday received several official letters from Peter Sterling, Esq. Vice Consul of the United States at Barcelona. The first letter, of the date of the 6th February, contains information that the Swedish admiral Baron G. G. G. then at Malaga, had given notice, that on the 4th of January he intended to dispatch two frigates of his division, to convoy Swedish and American vessels destined for the ports in the Mediterranean, as far as Sicily.

The second letter addressed to Capt. John O'Brien, of the date of the 13th of February. Mr. Sterling informs captain O'Brien, that by a letter addressed to Mr. William Willis, (Consul) from Richard O'Brien, dated the 30th of January at Algiers, "It seems from the best information, that at present there are three sail of Tripolitan corsairs at sea, in search of Americans and Swedes; and some report that there were five corsairs out." Mr. Sterling adds, that the Swedish admiral had gone to Toulon, to adopt a plan with Commodore Dale, relative to attacking Tripoli; and expresses his hopes that it may be attacked with success; for if the war should continue in its present state, it would drain the United States of vast sums.

Captain O'Brien adds, that on the 28th of February during a violent gale a number of Swedish vessels had taken shelter in the inner road off Salon, amongst which was a Tripolitan Xebec of 10 guns and full of men, under French colors. This cruiser on the 2d of March went to sea, and anchored in 50 fathom water. Some time previous to this, at night, a boat belonged to her was seen rowing among the Danish vessels adjacent to the port of Salou,

THE CAPE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the N. York Evening Post, from a gentleman who came sailing in the ship President, arrived at this port from Cape Francois, in 14 days.

"Col. Lear left Cape Francois, the 17th April, in the ship Ardent, for Baltimore. The Captain General of the Island of St. Domingo had refused to acknowledge him as General Commercial Agent of the United States; alledging, as a reason, that he could not do it without consulting the Government of France. This appears

rather extraordinary, as Mr. Lear was in fact received in his official character on the first arrival of the French fleet, and promised his exequatur, by the general in chief, as soon as he could get his business properly arranged.

"The Americans are far from being treated, in Cape Francois, with that degree of respect and friendship which they have a right to expect, and in some instances, it is painful to say, they are treated with insulting brutality. About the 10th of April, captain Rogers, of the American navy, and capt. Davidson, of the ship St. Domingo Packet, were seized in a very harsh manner, and conducted to the common prison, where they were kept in separate cells (a little better than a dungeon) and fed on an allowance of bread and water: they were not even allowed a mattress to sleep on, and no person was permitted to converse with them. Their ships were seized at the same time, and a guard of soldiers put on board. It was impossible to form a conjecture of the cause of this curious kind of treatment. Col. Lear, a few days before his departure, waited on the Gen. in Chief, requesting to be informed of the reasons of their imprisonment, and of the seizure of their vessels, and received for answer, "That captain Rogers, although he received a special permission to sail for America soon after the confiscation of the Cape, when all other American vessels were detained, did, on his arrival there, spread unfavorable reports respecting the French at the Cape, and such as were prejudicial to the expedition."

That capt. Davidson was imprisoned because the name of his ship, as well as public report, raised suspicions respecting her. It is now supposed they have suspicions that the ship "St. Domingo Packet" is the property of Toussaint; but the reasons urged for the seizure of captain Rogers's vessel and cargo, and his imprisonment in a black hole, are singularly astonishing and frivolous. When the President left Cape Francois, these gentlemen were still in prison, but those humane Officers de Justice, had humanely permitted that they might have a mattress to sleep on, and other food than bread and water, if the Americans would furnish them—yet no American was allowed to speak to them.

"The ship Ann, Terry, of New-York, is condemned in the Cape, for having carried powder there. This vessel sailed from New York last winter, in ballast, having no other article on board but ten kegs of powder, and was in the Cape some time before the arrival of the fleet; at a time when there were no rebels to the French Government in that island:—Yet, 'tis asserted in her condemnation, which is published, "That it appears evident that the powder was brought there for the purpose of supplying the rebels."

"The President left about 70 sail of American vessels in the Cape; many of which were there a considerable time before the fire; these are detained, generally, on the most frivolous pretenses; and some of them are distressed in the most cruel manner imaginable.

"Business is very dull at the Cape, scarce any one article will sell for its first cost;—and the embarrassments & delays Americans meet with from the government, and the custom house, are oppressive in the extreme.

"All dry goods, &c. imported into the colony in future, except those of the manufacture of France are subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. instead of 10.

By the last accounts from St. Domingo, information was received that there were, in that port, about 40 sail of Americans, under an embargo, which had existed a long time. An embargo was also in operation at Aux-Cayes.

"The respective armies of the French, and the blacks, were quiet in the interior of the island. No accurate information could be obtained at the Cape, respecting their operations."

Extract of a letter, received this morning from Cape Francois.

"Dear Sir,
"I remain here in the greatest suspense, Monsieur Parlez-vous, not having yet granted me permission to land my cargo; what I shall do, or when I shall get away out of the hands of

these tyrannical merchants, time alone can unfold; it is the most shocking time here you can suppose; the scene is dismal, we are in the hands of tyrants, of robbers, who strip us of our property in such manner as is most congenial to their empty purses, and plundering ideas—they have imposed an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all goods imported, lumber and provisions only excepted—we are all treated here in a shocking manner, these blood hounds have already thrown a number of our American captains into prison, and we have the honor indiscriminately of receiving the title of a parcel of damned rascals—such are the fraternal hugs which we receive from our sister republic—so soon as any thing new turns up, I will advise you—mean-time,

"Adieu,

"Your's &c."

IN CHANCERY.

May 21st, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Edward Bromwell, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, before the twenty third day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at eleven o'clock on the eighth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

May 28th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Patton, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, & the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Patton hath resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that the said William Patton, at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said William Patton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Eastern newspaper three Tuesdays before the twenty-fifth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Patton's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Blank Executions,
For Sale at this Office.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, June 1.

Deid, on Sunday the 23d ult. at Mount Vernon, Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, relict of the late illustrious GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A Correspondent observes with great pleasure, that a number of well-meaning tradesmen, who, from misrepresentation, had embraced political errors, have forsaken those errors and with a degree of honest enthusiasm, have joined the federal standard. This is mentioned as highly honorable to these individuals.

[Anti-Dem.]

The following recipe for the cure of that dreadful disease, a cancer, is given in a periodical Paper:—Take one part of red lead, in fine powder, and two parts of bog's lard; mix them well together, and with the saliva thus prepared spread on daily, dress the cancerous sore twice a day.

ibid.

Sovereignty of the People.

The President of the United States dismissed Joshua Sands, Esq. from the Collectorship of the port of New York. The People have elected him a member of Congress.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, a certain young man, known by the name of B. Richardson, of Kent county, impelled by a spirit of malice and falsehood, has in the Herald of Easton, attached to my name, the epithets of Liar and Coward, how ever despicable the Vilis Calumniator may be, justice to myself, and a respect for the community, impose on me the disagreeable necessity of refuting his slanderous assertions. In doing this, I shall be as brief as possible, because I know that the public are little interested in private disputes, and that no sensible mind can derive any pleasure from the contemplation of what only tends to draw the veil from the humiliating picture of human depravity. I shall now publish his letter to me, of the 27th April, together with my reply.

C. Town, April 27, 1802.

Sir,

Upon perusing your insignificant piece relative to R. Barroll, I find you have basely and unnecessarily made use of my name; you say, if I mean to confine myself to W. G. & Co. I might be correct for what you know—do you not know it to be so—did I not in the presence of several say, I did hear of his taking money from W. B. & Co. from whom you say it was taken, if so why wish to refresh my memory; had you have written the publication, such language would not have been made use of, but your wife counsellor (who is not much better than yourself) must have been so much engaged in law, or charging for an opinion never given as to have forgotten himself. You say I never called you a liar and a coward, but to have it now reduced to a certainty, I will enclose this to Mr. John Fiddeman open who will read it and shew it to some others. I believe the report to be a malicious falsehood, and you as the author, I believe to be a Liar and a Paltroun. I am and shall be in this town some time.

BEN. RICHARDSON.

In this letter, it may be observed that, he confesses himself to have heard of Barroll's taking money from the store of Burneston & Co. yet in his certificate to Barroll, he says he "lived with Mr. Granger, at Burneston and Baker's store, in Chester-Town, before he, Granger, became a partner of theirs, and the whole time after he became one, until his death; that Mr. Barroll was frequently there, but that he never heard of such a charge."—This acknowledgment of his own is, confirmed by the united affirmation of two disinterested witnesses, whose verity, I presume, will not be doubted. Mr. Downes has certified that, while

* See Mr. Downes's and Mr. Tilghman's certificates in my reply to R. Barroll's.

living with Mr. Burneston, B. R. informed him that, either Wm. G. or L. Spencer, told him that R. B. had stolen money out of Burneston's money drawer, & when charged of it, he returned a part, or probably the whole of it. Mr. Matthew Tilghman also affirms that, when he went to live with Burneston and Baker, B. R. cautioned him against R. B. and alligned as a reason, that he had been detected of robbing the drawer of money. I will now submit it to the Public, who is the Liar, he or myself.

To the above Letter, I returned the following answer.

May 1st, 1802.

Sir,

I embrace this opportunity to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 27th of April. I must confess that, I am very much at a loss to know in what language I may imitate the stile of your accomplished Epistle. However, I will endeavor to approximate, as near as I can, and there can be no discredit in not being able to rival, what is totally beyond the reach of competition. You say you have perused my "Insignificant Piece." It seems, Ben, that it was too significant, not to agitate your feelings, and to rouse the latent sensibility of your more callous friend. You acknowledge, to have heard of Barroll's taking money from the store of Burneston and Co. In your certificate you say that, "you lived with Mr. Granger, at Burneston and Baker's store, before he, Granger, became a partner of theirs, and the whole time after he became one, until his death," and yet in all that time "you never heard of such a charge;" that is, you never heard of such a charge, during the Firm of B. & Co. nor during the Firm of G. & Co. Is not this a little inconsistent with your own confessions, Ben, and was it not necessary for me to wipe the dust from the mirror of your recollection, in order that the objects might be reflected with more accuracy. I never denied, Ben, that you called me a Liar and Coward, because I could not deny what I never heard asserted before. That you may have said so behind my back, I think very probable, because it would have been very characteristic of your braggart genius. You enclosed your letter open to Mr. John Fiddeman, in order that he might "shew it to some others. Fiddeman had too much good sense, to implicate himself by an exposition of your folly and nonsense. You "believe the report to be malicious falsehood." With the treachery of Judas, you seem to unite the incredulity of Thomas. You will believe nothing, I suppose, unless you have tangible proof of it, ocular demonstration is too vague and delusive to merit any confidence. Facts corroborated by the concurrent testimony of disinterested witnesses, are stubborn things Ben, & are not easily to be overturned, even by the regular assaults of reason, much less by the defultary puffs of Declamation. "As the author of the report you believe me to be a Liar and Paltroun." Those are but words of course, Ben, and constitute the last resort of every desperate wretch, who unable to vindicate himself, by the adduction of facts, or by the elucidation of argument, is obliged to have recourse to terms of abuse, and epithets of vilification. You know better, Sir, and should your phrenzy drive you to the fatal experiment, a dear bought experience, may convince you of your Error, when it will be too late for you to repent. "I am and shall be in Chester-Town some time." I am sorry to hear this, Ben, not because I dread your terrible presence, either there or here, but because, I was in hopes that, your futile and insignificant behavior, would have induced you to have made your escape as quick as possible from a place, where, I am told, you are considered in no other light, than as a mushroom, intermeddling and braggarting Puffin. Since you have thought proper to notify me of your present place of residence, permit me to reciprocate the information of my address also. I live in Easton, Talbot county, where I may be found at any time, after the ensuing week. I shall now conclude, by tendering you the homage of my low consideration to very high contempt.

L. WICKES SPENCER.

I shall now state, as concisely as I can, the circumstances, on which this troublesome, but not brainless follow, has grounded his unjustifiable charge. In my letter, as may be seen by reverting to it, I observe that, "I lived in Easton, Talbot county, where I might be seen at any time, after the ensuing week." Intervening information rendered it unnecessary for me to go to Baltimore, until a week later than I intended. During my absence he came to Easton, and affected to say and believe that, I had appointed that particular time of meeting him there. He knew I should be at home in a day or two, and if he was, in reality, so desirous to see me, why did he not stay until I returned, or why have I not seen him since, as he promised his friends that he would come and chastise me. He is surely, not quite such a Blockhead as, to suppose that I would neglect my necessary business, in order to gratify his uncertain movements. The fact is, as he had a correspondent here, there is good reason to believe that, he knew of my absence. If he considered me as the aggressor, and himself the injured person, as he still maintains why did he not in the height of his resentment, demand that satisfaction, which men of high spirit like himself, usually exact on such occasions. But here, for once in his life, he gave a specimen of his wisdom, for he had the prudence to decline, what he might well expect, would terminate in his sorrow. If the mere assertion of another that, he is a Liar and Coward, be sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, there is no one, however worthy and innocent of the charge, whose character may not be blasted by the vindictive malice of some unprincipled Rascal.

L. W. S.

N. B. R. Barroll, as I anticipated, has also published me as a Coward. I think proper to take no farther notice of this, than to observe that the reason I assigned for not fighting him was, that I should think myself very reprehensible in calling my life with a man, whose previous attempts to injure me, had compelled me to prove him a ROGUE.

THE Sale of ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN'S Land near Easton, having been postponed, will be continued on the Third Tuesday in June ensuing by JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

May 30, 1802.

A list of Tracts and Lots of Land in Caroline County, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Caroline County liable for, or chargeable with the same.

Names of persons.	Tracts or lots of Land.	Taxes due.
Mariah Mac Donnell.		£. 10 1
John Turner's heirs, Abner Park.		3 5 8
William Elliott Gresham's heirs.		15 10
Thomas Studham's heirs.		1 3 9
James Cooke, Baynard's Corner.		13 3
John Chesbire's heirs.	House and lot in Denton.	8 9

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to John Mitchell, Esq. Collector of the County Tax for Caroline County on or before the first Tuesday of August next, the lands charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the said due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline County.

JOHN YOUNG, Clk.

May 1st, 1802.

THE CUSTOMARY PATENT MEDICINES, FOR SALE, At the Herald Office,

IN CHANCERY.

May 24th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Corner, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, & the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Corner, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said William Corner, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act,

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said William Corner, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery at eleven o'clock on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said William Corner's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

May 28th 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Swann, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, & a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Swann has resided in the State of Maryland for the last two years next preceding the last session of the general assembly, and the said Samuel Swann at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the act,

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Samuel Swann by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the twenty third day of June of next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the sixth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Swann's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen-Anne's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarters, one barn, a granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping cider. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, which waters form a natural barrier on two thirds of its exterior bounds, which gives a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters, and wild fowl in their respective seasons. The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES,

Wye Neck, Queen-Anne's county, March 2, 1802.

NOTICE,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. '19.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,
CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centreville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND,
living near the premises,
Queen Ann's County, } 2 m.
April 20, 1802. } 15.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees, or the standing committee in their behalf, will proceed to the choice of a Professor of the Mathematics in the Academy on the applications which may be made to them previously to the first day of July next; from which time the contract to be made with such Professor will take effect.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y.
May 22, 1802.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Myrtle Grove, on Miles River,
5f. '19. May 24, 1802.

IN CHANCERY,

May 19, 1802.

James Corrie, Administrator of John Corrie,

James Hindman and Parrott Clarke's Heirs.

ORDERED that the creditors of the said Parrott Clarke's, by the publication of this order at least three times before the 16th day of June next, in the Eastern newspaper, be notified to bring in to this court their respective claims with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 16th day of August next, to the intent that there may be ascertained the sum necessary to be raised by a sale of the real estate of the deceased, for the payment of his just debts.

Test.
SAM. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

The Editor very respectfully requests those of his friends who are in arrears for the Herald, advertisements, and other printing, that they will be so obliging as to make their respective payments as early as possible.

BLANKS

Of all kind Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

THE CUSTOMARY
PATENT MEDICINES,
FOR SALE
At the Herald Office,

Notice,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Adm'r
of David Smith. 4m. '19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, de'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1802.

Wm. Richmond, } Adm'r.
Wm. Bryan, }
(Wye Manor.) 6w—'19.

Notice.

ALL those who were purchasers at the different Vendues of the late Mr. Arthur Bryan's property, are desired to come and pay their Bonds or Notes as they become due—such as neglect will oblige me to bring suits, which I earnestly wish to avoid.

Wm. RICHMOND, Acting
Administrator of Arthur Bryan,
deceased.
May 25, 1802. 3w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1802.

JAMES BACON, Adm'r.
6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dorman, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MATTHEW DORMAN,
Administrator. 6w—'19.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MARY ANNE RICE,
Executrix. 6w—'19.

Notice,

THE Members of the New-Market Jockey Club, are requested to meet at New-Market, on the 21st of June, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, Rules and Regulations, &c.

DENWOOD HICKS,
Sec'y Pro. Tem.

May 16, 1802.

IN CHANCERY,

May 17, 1802.

ORDERED that the Sales made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the benefit of the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, as stated in his Report this day filed, shall be ratified unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before and 29th day of June next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least 3 times in Cowan's paper before the 16th day of said June.

The said sales is of the land mortgaged by the said Chamberlaine to Anna Maria Holliday, and the amount of the sales which were of the land, divided into many Lots, is stated to be 17,350 Dollars, of which, on the day of sale is said, 3678 Dollars 75 cents were due on the said mortgage to Mrs. Holliday.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY,

May 6, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Charles M. Bromwell, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath being annexed to his petition; the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Charles M. Bromwell hath resided in the state of Maryland two years last preceding the passage of the said act; and the said Charles M. Bromwell, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assets in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts, due by him at the time of passing the said act. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Charles M. Bromwell by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper before the tenth day of June next, give Notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the twenty second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit on the said Charles M. Bromwell, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 9th inst. a bright mulatto fellow named TOM, about five feet eight or ten inches in height, between thirty-nine or forty years of age. He is a valuable fellow on a farm, and understands well the care of horses, a good cook and waiter in a family, is polite and complaisant, though fond of liquor; his dress is white horse. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Kent county, State of Maryland, shall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, if taken in this state, and if out of the state, the above reward of Eighty Dollars, with all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Kent County, May 12, 1802.

Notice,

THE Clergy & Vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Eastern, on Wednesday, the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Sec'y.
May 13.

WANTED,

A BOY, of about 13 or 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

IN CHANCERY,

May 5, 1802.

James Lloyd, William Bryan, William Hempley, Thomas Carwelle, Philip Tayler and Simon Wickes
against
William, James, Elizabeth, Maria, Ann and Margaret Tilghman, Richard Millbanke Tilghman, Harriot, Caroline, Emily and Charlotte Tilghman.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to the complainants William Bryan, William Hempley, Thomas Carwelle, Philip Tayler, and Simon Wickes, the legal title in fee of certain Lands mentioned in the bill, which were to them sold by James Lloyd, the other complainant, and which said lands were conveyed in trust on the 20th day of May, 1780, to James Tilghman, now deceased, from whom the legal estate in the said lands has come to the Defendants, who are his heirs at law. The bill states, that the defendants William Tilghman, Richard Millbanke Tilghman, Harriot, Caroline, Emily and Charlotte Tilghman reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon on motion of the complainants ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern newspaper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of June next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to shew cause if any they have why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.
Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Edguate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

6m.—'19. Administratrix.

IN CHANCERY,

May 15th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Peter Medford, of Dorchester county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Peter Medford have resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said Peter Medford at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assets in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Peter Medford by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern newspaper before the tenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear at the Chancery office on the twenty-second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Peter Medford's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Blank Executions,
For Sale at this Office,



EASTERN SHORES

IN LITELGENCE R

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1802.

(No. 621.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register
of 3d April.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The Definitive Treaty is at last arrived, & sorry we are to say, that it contains nothing to compensate for the delay which has taken place in the negotiations; from the length of the time spent at Amiens, we might have expected that the noble marquis had, agreeable to the hopes held out by Ministers, obtained some conditions tending to arrest the fearful progress of France, and to secure his Majesty's dominions; together with the trade & commerce of his subjects, against the effects of that progress, but, for such conditions we have looked in vain through the articles of the treaty, which, by the courtesy of the First Consul, we have been enabled to lay before our readers several weeks sooner than we should otherwise have been called upon to discharge that melancholy duty. In our next we shall endeavor to shew that, in several points, the stipulations of the Definitive Treaty, are even much more disadvantageous to this country than those of the preliminary treaty. In the meantime we cannot help observing briefly—that Malta is in reality, and with circumstances peculiarly disgraceful to us, surrendered to France. To the stipulations respecting prisoners of war is now subjoined an obligation on this country to reimburse France for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, taken in Holland by which she will obtain a repayment for those very expenses which she employed to inveigle the Emperor Paul into hostility against us. Not a word is said about the Italian Republic, about Louisiana or Florida, or even about the island of Elba, nor a word about the monstrous French armament in the West Indies, nor a word about the permission which our merchants applied for, to bring home their property from the colonies now to be restored. For the payment of the immense sums due to us for prisoners of war, no provision is made, no fort of security obtained, no island of Tobago is, as was held out given to us as a pledge for this payment, and we may rest assured that not a livre will ever be paid. No commercial treaty is mentioned, nor have our negotiators obtained a single hint respecting a relaxation of those restrictions which the malignant & iron handed Republic has imposed, and is imposing, on all those nations of Europe, who have heretofore afforded the largest market for our goods.—The "integrity" of our ally, the Queen of Portugal, even the sham "integrity" for which we stipulated, is safely given up, the French having now obtained, under our sanction and guarantee, that very part of Guiana, from which they were excluded by the treaty of Utrecht, and which no one but an Addington or a Hawkebury would ever have permitted them to re-possess. The treaty, in its total omission of former treaties, differs from all instruments of this kind heretofore formed, and gives the sanction of England to the revolutionary doctrines, by which the ancient law and usages of nations are abrogated & trodden under foot, & by which the volume of compacts that France has forced from the different powers, is regarded as the only authentic code of public law.

That any Ministry should dare to impose a compact like this on the British

nation, will appear incredible to those who know nothing of that nation but what they have gathered from the history of past times, and who, of course, have not witnessed the workings of that democratic poison, which has at last, destroyed every sentiment, by which the people of England were formerly proud to be distinguished. This degeneracy extends to all ranks and degrees. There is scarcely a man to be found, who does not treat with contempt those notions of national honors, of patriotism, & of loyalty, which were so dear in the estimation of his ancestors. There was a time when Englishmen would have perished to the last soul, rather than acknowledge their country inferior to France. They now not only make this acknowledgment, but make it without reluctance; and, could they be well assured, that Buonaparte would not deprive them of their guineas and their pence, their wine and their beef, their Billingtons and their buffoons, we most sincerely believe, that they would see him invade their country and seize on its government with as much indifference as they see the changes of the moon.

On Monday evening, Mr. Addington notified his intention of repealing the income Tax, nothing could be more acceptable than this notification, and nothing could be better timed.—The minister, to borrow a phrase from Philanglu, seized the golden opportunity. The opinion of the people was vibrating between peace & war, when this lumping argument was so seasonably thrown into the scale. It was, however, well done. We give the minister credit for it. To compare small things to great, neither Dr. Graham nor Katterfelto, ever discovered a more profound knowledge of the human heart.

With respect to fiscal arrangements, all that can be said at present is, that the nation will only deceive itself, if it entertains any hope of a speedy reduction of expence. The far greater part of the war establishment must be kept up for a long time; the fleet cannot be withdrawn from the West Indies, while the French fleet remains there; and that it will remain there for years, it is very reasonable to suppose.

Much dependence is placed upon the difficulty which the French will find in supporting their fleet and army in the West Indies, and it is hoped, by his Majesty's ministers, that this difficulty will soon increase to a degree that will compel the fleet, at least, to return to Europe, and relieve us from the enormous expence of keeping up a powerful fleet to watch its movements. We must confess, that this supposition is not destitute of plausibility. It is pretty well ascertained that the military chest of the armaments contained, at most, only sixteen or eighteen thousand pounds sterling, a sum scarcely sufficient to defray the expences of a single day. As to the peculiar allowance to the officers and men, no immediate demand will, indeed, be made on that account. Of clothing, arms, and ammunition, it is to be presumed, a supply sufficient for a year, at least, has been taken out. But, of provisions, there was not much more shipped from France than was consumed during the voyage; and, we have it from good authority, that a short allowance was calculated upon in victualling the ships. Indian corn and

are no food for French soldiers, and though cattle are to be found in that part of the island, which formerly belonged to Spain, the difficulty of bringing them to the scene of action is too great to leave any hope of obtaining a supply from that quarter; therefore, as no considerable stores of provisions have been found in the towns taken possession of by the French troops, it is not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, that either fleet, or army should be long supported without supplies from the United States, which supplies are not to be obtained without money. The produce of the island would, indeed, do much, but, it is to be presumed, that there was no great quantity on hand; a part, at least of what there was on hand, has now been destroyed; another crop, therefore must come, before provisions can be purchased with produce. That the Americans should take bills on France is very improbable indeed, after the fort of payment which they have lately received from their sister republic, whose credit has, astonishing as it may seem, derived no advantage whatever from the reputation of Buonaparte, though strengthened by that of the honest citizen Talleyrand. But though the French are themselves poor (both in purse and in credit,) they are strong in friends. The Spaniards have, at la Vera Cruz and the Havanna, no less than seventeen millions of dollars, which only waited for peace to open a safe passage for them to Europe. People less delicate than the French would, in such an emergency, go at once and lay violent hands on those dollars; but Le Clerc and Villaret will do no such thing; they will only borrow them for a while, giving bonds, to the full amount, with interest, on the banque nationale de Paris; an arrangement which will be very convenient to the Spaniards, as it will completely guard against all the risks that their treasure would run by being conveyed from the West Indies to Spain. It is to be observed too that there is a Spanish as well as a French fleet employed in the St. Domingo expedition. Money necessary for the support of the former Spain must furnish as a matter of course; & when the French have once got their hand into her purse, let her get it out again if she can. It will be in fact a forced loan, which, from some expressions in the former dispatches to Villaret, we suspect will be negotiated by admiral Gravina, who, it appears, had already been dispatched to the Havanna, while on the other hand, a frigate had been sent to the United States to bargain for a supply of provisions.

From the New-York Evening Post.

OUR SAVING

ADMINISTRATION.

The following information is from a gentleman who was present when the circumstance took place. Just before Congress rose, Mr. Griswold moved that an estimate for the contingent expences of the House of Representatives of the United States for the year 1802, should be laid before the house. The economists were thunder-struck: to refuse would bring on a debate, & expose them to the imputation of withholding from the people, information respecting public money; to comply, would be to expose themselves to the charge of having incurred unnecessary

expence, of which they on all proper occasions, affect to feel much horror. On hearing the motion, they were every one silent; Randolph turned pale as ashes; Bacon's knees smote together; and the countenance of Giles became first red and then livid.—

"Sair gloom'd his dark brow, blood-red his cheek grew,
"Wild flash'd the fire from his red rolling eye."

All was silent as death, till at last Mr. Sam. Smith, having once been a General, assumed courage and muttered out that they would vote for the motion if it was extended so as to comprise an estimate of the expences for 1798. No mortal could conceive what the expences of '98 had to do with this motion; but it shows how steadily the majority fix at least one eye on their dear popularity. Smith had a confused recollection, that in '98 the contingent expences were unusually high, but he forgot to remember what occasioned it, or precisely how high they were. Mr. Griswold comprehended his drift, and perceived at once that the noble General had only got clear of the mud to stick deeper in the mire; he closed at once with the proposal.

Here follow the different estimates:—

Estimate for the contingent expences of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year 1802.

1. An Arrearage for stationary due by Mr. Oswald, the late clerk, beyond the appropriation for 1802,	780
2. Resolution of the House of the 10th of December, to pay five dollars per day to the door-keeper,	750
3. Act of the 26th January, for expences of the Library,	650
4. Resolution of the House for a ventilator,	56
5. Resolution of the House to pay the expences of Mr. Hunter's funeral,	250
6. Printing business of the session, to wit: Mr. Duane's bill to the 1st of April,	2486
Mr. Smith's do.	3800
Messrs. Way & Gross's do.	1200
Rapine and Conrod, for binding, folding & stitching papers,	600
7. Stationary—Mr. Duane's account to the 1st of April,	1200
8. Newspapers to the members by order of the House	1000
9. Fuel, candles, syrup and every other contingency,	1000
10. Printing since the 1st of April, (conjectural)	1714
	17,000

Statement of Disbursements for the House of Representatives of the United States, made by the clerk of the said House, for contingent expenses incurred in the year 1798.

	Dolls.	Cts
Paid for Printing,	8556	22
Stationary and Book-binding,	2224	61
Newspapers,	1640	90
Fuel,	475	70
Furniture and Joiner's work,	288	51
Labor and Repairs,	434	86
Candles,	54	69
Syrup and lime juice,	334	75
Additional clerk hire,	86	

Dollars, 14,098 61

The reader will now please to recollect that in '98 Congress was in session eight months, and that the present estimate (excepting indeed the last conjectural item) is made for four months only. We perceive then that the amount of the expenses for the present session of 4 months is 2,901 dollars 39 cents, greater than that for the session of '98 of eight months.

Considering the present session four, and the other eight months, it will not be much wide of the truth to take one half of the latter sum and set it against the former, by which it will be seen, that the present house of representatives have expended better than nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars more in proportion, than the house of '98 did; all which, together with one thousand, one hundred and seventy five dollars has, as we shall presently see, very clearly been put into the pocket of Mr. Duane.

Clerk Buckley, who was ordered to furnish the estimate, very officiously & impudently undertakes to add his own remarks by way of accounting for the terrifying amount of expenditure. The first five items he says, are extraordinary demands and not usually chargeable to the contingent fund of the house. We perceive that Mr. Duane, a good republican, and what is a still greater recommendation with our Godwinian President, a foreigner, gets out of this money:

1. For his bill generally,	4,000
2. Stationary,	1,200.
3. At least one half of the conjectural sum of 1714,	857.
4. Same services done for the Senate, and Stationary estimated at (more or less)	5,000

Reward of patriotism, 11,057

A pretty decent sum truly; it would buy on an average ten snug New-England farms, well stocked. But what New-England farmer has done as much, lied as much, sworn as much, deceived as much for the good President, as this foreign renegade? *Verily I say unto you be bath his reward.*

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, April 7.

The convention concluded on the 17th of last June, between Russia and England, and the separate articles signed on the 20th of October, at Moscow, with the act of accession of Denmark, have been published at Copenhagen. The separate articles, which relate to the legal proceedings in regard to Prizes, are as follow:—

Art. 1. "In case of a groundless detention, or other transgression of rules mutually established, there shall be paid to the owners of the ships so detained, and of their cargo, for each day's delay, a recompence in proportion to the loss sustained, reckoning according to the freight of the ship, and the quality of the cargo."

2. "In case the Ministers of the contracting parties, or other persons accredited by them with the Belligerent Powers, shall happen to complain of the sentence given on such prizes by the respective Courts of Admiralty, the business shall immediately be referred by appeal, in Russia, to the Directing Senate, and in Great Britain to the King's Council."

3. "Both sides shall carefully examine whether the Regulations an-

Provisions in the present Convention have been observed, which must be done in the speediest manner. Both contracting parties engage further to adopt the most effectual means to prevent every unnecessary delay in respect to the sentences to be pronounced in the respective Tribunals, on Prizes made in the open Sea.

4. "The effect detained shall neither be sold nor unloaded, before a final sentence, unless in the case of a really pressing necessity, shewn to the Court of Admiralty by a Commission appointed for that purpose; and it shall by no means be permitted to the captors to unload of their own authority, or to carry away any thing from ships detained."

"These separate Articles, which form a part of the Convention signed on the 17th of June, in the names of their Imperial, Russian, and Britannic Majesties, shall have the same force & effect as if they were, word for word, inserted in the said Convention."

"Signed at Moscow, October 20, 1801.

"St. HELENS"

"COUNT KORSCHOWITZ,

"PRINCE KURAKIN.

The act of accession of Denmark was signed at Moscow, the 23d of October and the King's Ratification was given on the 23d Dec. 1801.

April 10.

We understand it is at present the intention of Government to ratify the Definitive Treaty of Peace on Monday, and dispatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after Lord Whitworth will set out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general Peace is so near at hand, it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yesterday, which in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war just extinguished in the West of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the East. We are assured the event which every one has so plainly foreseen is on the point of taking place, that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Buonaparte has succeeded in persuading Russia, Austria and Prussia tempted by the prospect of aggrandizement to enter into his views. It is possible that Mr. Basset, the messenger, brought official intelligence of this to our Minister a few days ago. We understand Russia and Austria will immediately invade the Turkish dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel: but rests on good authority, and is strongly supported by the contents of Foreign Journals. From the French, German and Dutch mails, received yesterday, we have made extracts under the head 'Turkish Empire,' which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears the French minister at Constantinople received dispatches of great importance; the English Minister at Vienna received a messenger from Constantinople with dispatches of great importance also; the Grand Seigneur and the Divan, expected the ultimatum of England with impatience, as it was reported that Austria and Russia had agreed to seize upon her Western Provinces, which are in a state of anarchy; that the Archduke Charles had called from his hermitage. Field Marshal Co-bourg, and is busily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Austrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their designs in seizing upon several Turkish Provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24000 men are in Transylvania alone; that numerous Austrian armies are assembling in Eastern Galicia to seize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia, which are to co-operate with Russian troops destined to take possession of the Turkish towns of Bender and Aikama.

While these formidable measures are pursuing against the Turks, they are embroiled with the English on account of the massacre of the Beys. The Turkish empire left alone and attacked as it will be by all the great military pow-

ers of Europe, must fall; Buonaparte will then obtain his objects, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the British marine. If we cannot reach them by sea, he will by land; and the very pretext will be used by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately used for partitioning France. The disorder, anarchy, and confusion, will be found so great, as to threaten the very existence of civil society; no regular government will be able to exist, unless the Turks are reduced, & the scenes acting in Portland, attempted in France, will be repeated in the territories of the Ottoman Porte.

All these powers want is dominion; principles and morality are mere cant. Since they find "the result of experience and the evidence of facts" that they cannot obtain it in France—why—a slice of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkish empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt desired, and parliament voted it too! that we should go to war with Russia rather than allow the cession of a single Turkish town to her. Will England now see the whole empire broke up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the Definitive Treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Turkish empire against France; but France in the first instance will probably not interfere. Russia & Austria will do the business while France and Prussia will receive their dividend of the spoil. Or even should France interfere, she will no further violate the Definitive Treaty respecting Turkey, than she has done the Preliminaries respecting the integrity of Portugal; a step to which Ministers have submitted. Perhaps, Mr. Ad-dington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his speech on the Budget, he expressed a hope of preserving peace, by steering clear the quarrels of other nations.

It is reported in some of the French papers that the royal family of France has been thus provided for: Louis xviii receives from Russia 200,000 rubles a year, and 100,000 piastres from Spain. The Count D'Artois 360,000 livres from England; the Prince of Conde 100,000; his son 80,000, and the Duke D'Eugheir 60,000. The Duchesse of Angoulême has the fortune her aunt left her. The Duchesse of Orleans has 50,000 livres from France.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 11.

Letter from her Highness Princess Catherine Romanowna Daskoff, to the author of the new invented universal Variation Chart.

Sir,

The contents of your letter, dated the 20th July last, gave me true satisfaction, knowing no greater pleasure than to encourage the learned in their researches, and to contribute to the promotion of science. I am glad to find that you persevere with such steadiness and zeal in pursuing a branch of knowledge from which the world may one day gather the most useful fruits, and I shall be very happy if you give me an opportunity, by any means, to bring you nearer to the aim of your enquiries, or to make your task easier. As I understand you wish for the possession of the Transactions of our Academy, I will most willingly present to you a complete set of these works, as soon as you authorize a proper person here at St. Petersburg, to receive them.

Perhaps you will be pleased to hear that an exact set of daily observations, concerning the Variation of the Magnetic Needle, has been recommended by the Academy, under my direction; according to these observations the medium declination at St. Petersburg in the present time is 7, 30, West.

I am, Sir,

Your most obliged,

PRINCESS of DASHKOF.

St. Petersburg, the 19th October, 1801.

"The Princess presides over the Grand Academy in Russia—and is distinguished for her devotion to the improvement of the sciences. The person to whom the above letter is addressed is Mr. Churchman, a native of Maryland, but for some time a resident in this town.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

On Thursday se'nnight at Schiodack, in Rensselaer county, three children had placed themselves in a small booth or brush house, which had been made for the convenience of watching a coal pit, and in which was a quantity of straw, when it took fire, and the children were burnt to death. The eldest, a lad about ten year old, escaped from the flames, and carried the next eldest, who was also a boy about seven, till he expired in his arms—a distance of nearly 200 paces—and died himself in a few hours after—The youngest, a girl about four years of age, had attempted as it appeared probable from the position she was found in, to escape thro' the brush at a place that would not admit her—and was there found. The eldest was a son of Mrs. Spoor, a widow—the other was a son of Mr. Rafe—and the girl, a daughter of Mrs. Coleman, a widow.

May 26.

TOUSSAINT SURRENDERED.

The supercargo of the French ship Fanny, arrived here yesterday, informs the editors, that about the 28th of April, the black general Christophe, (commanding near Cape Francois) made overtures to general Le Clerc, offering to capitulate under certain stipulations; which was refused. He then surrendered his army, stores, &c. unconditionally.

Some days after this arrangement, a battle was fought between the French troops and the blacks at Port Francois, in which the former were victorious. This appears to have been decisive—for, immediately after the engagement Toussaint sent his aid-de-camp to Le Clerc, offering to surrender, on condition that himself and his officers should continue to hold the same rank which they then held. General Le Clerc in reply said, that his surrender must be no otherwise than unconditional.

Two days after Toussaint and Desalines surrendered their army, on the conditions specified by Le Clerc; who afterwards permitted Toussaint to remain on his own plantation, as a private citizen, until he should receive the orders of Buonaparte relative to him—declaring, at the same time, that every thing that had passed, at far as it respected himself, should be buried in oblivion.

After this important and unexpected termination of a short, but sanguinary war, a great number of blacks returned to the plantations; and it was expected that in the course of two or three weeks the whole of them would return, and peaceably resume their accustomed duties of cultivators of the soil.

Thus, it appears, that tranquility is about to be restored in the French islands, where proscriptions, assassinations, and destruction by fire and sword, have long been the order of the day.

About 6000 bls. of flour from France had arrived at Cape Francois just before the Fanny sailed.

A letter from Port Republican of the 4th inst. mentions, that on the 2d of May a French frigate, with 300 troops on board, under the command of general Boudet, failed for Guadaloupe to take command of that place; Pelage having signified to Le Clerc to surrender that island to any officer he might empower to take possession of it. As this news comes in a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, we think it is entitled to full credit. It is very pleasing to learn, that the late horrid work of massacre and conflagration at the Cape, is not to be repeated at Guadaloupe, which was lately expected.

Captain Phipps, who arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Florida, via Savannah, informs, that the Indians have driven all the white inhabitants from the main. Several of the white people were killed, and the rest took refuge in the fortifications of St. John and St. Marks. Several of those who had been driven from their plantations, came passengers with captain Phipps.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed in this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

NORFOLK, May 25.

More about the Negroes.

A gentleman who last week passed through the lower counties of North Carolina, informs that the people in general are much alarmed at the conduct of the negroes—that nightly parties of horse and foot are regularly kept, and that numbers of the deluded wretches are in confinement.

On Saturday the 15th inst. there were negroes tried at Camden, found guilty, and executed on the evening of the same day. At Currituck two more were hanged on Wednesday last, & it is expected that many will suffer at Elizabeth city, the jail of which place is full of negroes, whose trials come on this week.

An attempt to liberate those at Elizabeth city jail was made last week; by six stout negroes, mounted on horseback; four of the fellows were taken, the other two made their escape.

One of the magistrates at Elizabeth city, sent us the following deposition, to which we give an early insertion:

Mingo, the property of Jesse Reding, on oath declares, that at old Wile's house (Johnstone's quarter) five weeks past last Sunday, he heard Tom Copper say, that he was the general to command this county in a plot to kill the white people, and that he, Tom Copper, offered a paper to all to sign that would join him; and that he, the deponent saw Johnstone's Lawrence, David, Big Charles, Old Will, Swan's George, Old London, Jack, Pallins's Dick, Kelle's Jacob, widow Reding's Jacob, Little Isaac, John, Pendleton's Aaron and Jesse, and Reding's Drow, sign it, that this deponent had been to Tom Copper's camp, in company with Johnstone's David, last Thursday night when David said they expected to outdo the white folks yet.

Taken before me,
CHARLES GRICE,

May 20, 1802.

This fellow, we are told, has a camp in one of the swamps, and is out-lawed.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, June 8.

Miss Bingham, daughter of Mr. Bingham of Philadelphia, many years a member of the American Senate, was presented to the Queen at the last drawing room by Mrs. King, lady of the American Minister.

[London Paper.]

The following honorable and just testimony of the worth of the ex-Secretary of State, Colonel Pickering, we extract with cheerful alacrity from the Baltimore Anti Democrat. In this respectable journal we find many an admirable detestation of upright men, and of correct measures; and the Editor of the Port Folio, both from personal & political attachment, is eager to give the widest currency to the well-earned praise of a sagacious, spirited, and steadfast Statesman.

[Port Folio.]

COLONEL PICKERING.

One of the most distinguished and leading traits in the character of democracy, is that of calumniating the federalists, the only true republicans of his country. Colonel Timothy Pickering, to his honor, has been one of their principal victims. It certainly redounds to his honor, for his most inveterate and bitter enemies, the hungry democrats now in power, unanimously confess that his office throughout the whole was administered with the most scrupulous honesty, and with a single eye, not to his own, but to the good of his country. Timothy Pickering was born an American patriot, and discovered this exalted feeling of the mind early in manhood. In March, 1777, the day of trials congress resolved that an adjutant general should be appointed to the continental army, leaving the selection of the character to general Washington—Col. Pickering was the object of Washington's choice—in the second volume of his official letters, page 77, we find the eulogy of Pickering: "He is," says

Washington, "a gentleman of great military genius, cultivated by an industrious attention to the study of war; he possesses a liberal education, distinguished zeal, unfeigned attachment to our cause, with all, great method and activity in business." As Colonel Pickering did not enter into the service of his country a wealthy man, it was rather a misfortune to him, in a pecuniary point of view, to have been a patriot. In a service of near twenty years, he has laid up nothing, and like the rest of Washington's early friends, who stood by him in the day of battle, he is now forsaken, deserted, and traduced. Let us look round and see what description of men fill the public offices; the most prominent that offers himself to our view is, ALBERT GALLATIN, an imported patriot, half French, half Swiss, the reputed but sacred leader of the western insurrection. Mr. Jefferson must either have believed there was not to be found in the United States a country-born citizen fit for the office, or was a matter of bargain between them. Give me the treasury, let me take care of your money, says Gallatin, and you shall have my interest in making you president of the United States. If Mr. Gallatin was indebted for his election to either of these considerations, how effectually must it wound the pride of a true American!

But most happily for the welfare of our common country, the evil carries with it an effectual remedy. The objects and views of these insidious characters are daily becoming more apparent to the well intentioned part of the community, and we despair not to see in a very short period every deceitful, noisy, boasting democrat dismissed with disgrace from the service of his injured country.

TO THE PUBLIC

RICHARD LYON (a Methodist preacher) having circulated, and is still circulating, that when I was taken sick a few weeks ago, I sent for Mr. Work (a Methodist Preacher) to pray for me—and two of the Devil's Children (as he termed them) viz. Mr. James Goldborough and Mr. Joseph Martin were at my house, and persuaded me from suffering him to perform divine service—"and sick as I am, even at my soul, with the folly and calumny of such a mushroom," I feel it a duty equally incumbent on me to vindicate the characters of J. G. and J. M. as my own—and declare the said Lyon to be an absolute perverter of the Truth—of which the above gentlemen can testify.—Citizens of Somerset, he is in your County—Be on your guard—View him with a scrutinizing eye—Behold the Lion under sheep's clothing.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Junr.
Dividing Creek, June 9.

Valuable Lands for Sale AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 11th day of August next, at 12 o'clock on the premises—will commence the sale of that valuable property called the Oak, conveniently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of various sizes—Many of which are bounded on the water—this property is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the country and on the navigable waters of Saint Michael's River, on the public road leading from this place to the town of Saint Michaels—and is a good stand for any kind of public business—One half the purchase money with interest thereon to be paid in nine, and the other half with interest thereon in eighteen months from the day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th day of August, will be sold at the said Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands called Plain Dealing, which will be divided into several parcels or small Farms.—On the said property there are tolerable good buildings, and each farm will have the advantage of a healthy and handsome situation on the salt waters of Third Haven or Broad Creek, which affords the greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild fowl in their seasons—For this property the purchase money will be required in four equal annual instalments with interest thereon from the day of sale—Possession may be had on the first day of January ensuing—and particulars fully made known on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for
LLOYD NICOLS.
Easton, 7th June, 1802.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

A Disquisition on Colors.

Three persons walking in the fields, one said, "We shall have a great year off blackberries," "for," said he, "the last week I plucked a handful of the finest red blackberries that I ever saw." A second person laughed at him, saying red blackberries is a bull. But the third person with much gravity, justified what the former had said, and very sagely asked, "are not blackberries always red when they are green?"

Receipt to make a Modern Poet.

YE who incline sweet Verse to make,
Of self conceit, five ounces take.
Of roses, pinks, and lilies too,
Three or four draughts, perhaps, will do.
With these combine, a score of lies,
Bout coral lips, and sun-bright eyes.
Be sure your gingles nicely hit;
With nonsense much, but nought of wit
United well, they'll form a Poet,
And those in Easton plainly shew it.
RUSTICUS.

Notice.

THE subscriber being anxious to comply with the following order, hereby requests those persons who have received Arms from the magazine in Easton, that he will attend to receive them.

JOHN COATS.

IN COUNCIL.

May 22d, 1802.

ORDERED that John Coats, Armorer at Easton, be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect all the Public Arms that are in the possession of the Militia in and about Easton.

By Order.
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintance, that he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on M'Elerry's wharf, where he proposes taking goods on storage, and also transacting business on commission; he therefore solicits their patronage, promising punctuality and dispatch in the discharging thereof.

N. B. A genteel and well-finished three story brick HOUSE to let, situated at the head of the Balon. Enquire as above, or to Mr. Christopher Hughes.

June 1, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 28th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Patton, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, & the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Patton hath resided in the state of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that the said William Patton, at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said William Patton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Easton newspaper three Tuesdays before the twenty-fifth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Patton's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Blank Executions,
For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans court of Somerset county.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgase Hitch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

6m.—19.

Administratrix.

IN CHANCERY.

May 28th 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Swann, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, & a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Swann has resided in the state of Maryland for the last two years next preceding the last session of the general assembly, and the said Samuel Swann at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Samuel Swann by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the twenty third day of June of next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the sixth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Swann's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY.

May 21st, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Edward Bromwell, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath being annexed to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, before the twenty third day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at eleven o'clock on the eighth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration *de bonis non*, with copy Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. '19.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centreville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to graze. The improvements consists of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND, living near the premises, Queen Ann's County, } 2 m. April 20, 1802. } 15.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees, or the standing committee in their behalf, will proceed to the choice of a Professor of the Mathematics in the Academy on the applications which may be made to them previously to the first day of July next; from which time the contract to be made with such Professor will take effect.

By order of the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Sec'y.
May 22, 1802.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Myrtle Grove, on Miles River,
15. '19. May 24, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 19, 1802.
James Corrie, Administrator of John Corrie, Vs.

James Hindman and Parrott Clarke's Heirs.

ORDERED that the creditors of the said Parrott Clarke's, by the publication of this order at least three times before the 16th day of June next, in the Eastern newspaper, be notified to bring in to this court their respective claims with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 16th day of August next, to the intent that there may be ascertained the sum necessary to be raised by a sale of the real estate of the deceased, for the payment of his just debts.

Test.
SAM. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

ALL those who were purchasers at the different Vendues of the late Mr. Arthur Bryan's property, are desired to come and pay their Bonds or Notes at they become due—such as neglect will oblige me to bring suits, which I earnestly wish to avoid.

WM. RICHMOND, Acting Administrator of Arthur Bryan, deceased.

May 25, 1802. 3w—'19.

B L A N K S
For Sale at this Office.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r
of David Smith. 4m. '19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, de'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1802.

Wm. Richmond, } Admin'rs.
Wm. Bryan, }
(Wye Manor.) 6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1802.

JAMES BACON, Admin'r,
6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dorman, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty third day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MATTHEW DORMAN,
Administrator. 6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MARY ANNE RICE,
Executrix. 6w—'19.

THE Clergy & Vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof, is to be held in Easton, on Wednesday, the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Sec'y,
May 13.

Notice.

THE Members of the New-Market Jockey Club, are requested to meet at New-Market, on the 21st of June, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, Rules and Regulations, &c.

DENWOOD HICKS,
Sec'y Pro. Tem.

May 16, 1802. 4w—'16.

IN CHANCERY.

May 17, 1802,
ORDERED that the Sales made by John Edmondson, Trustee for the benefit of the Creditors of Robins Chamberlaine, as stated in his Report this day filed, shall be ratified unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before and 29th day of June next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted at least 3 times in Cowan's paper before the 16th day of said June.

The said sales is of the land mortgaged by the said Chamberlaine to Anna Maria Holliday, and the amount of the sales which were of the land, divided into many Lots, is stated to be 17,350 Dollars, of which, on the day of sale is said, 3678 Dollars 75 cents were due on the said mortgage to Mrs. Holliday.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 9th inst. a bright mulatto fellow named TOM, about five feet eight or ten inches in height, between thirty-nine or forty years of age. He is a valuable fellow on a farm, and understands well the care of horses, a good cook and waiter in a family, is polite and complaisant, though fond of liquor; his dress is white kersey. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Kent county, State of Maryland, shall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, if taken in this state, and if out of the state, the above reward of Eighty Dollars, with all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Kent County, May 12, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 5, 1802.

James Lloyd, William Bryan, William Hemstey, Thomas Carwelle, Philip Tayler and Simon Wickes against

William, James, Elizabeth, Maria, Ann and Margaret Tilghman, Richard Millbank Tilghman, Harriot, Caroline, Emily and Charlotte Tilghman.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to the complainants William Bryan, William Hemstey, Thomas Carwelle, Philip Tayler, and Simon Wickes, the legal title in fee of certain Lands mentioned in the bill, which were to them sold by James Lloyd, the other complainant, and which said lands were conveyed in trust on the 20th day of May, 1780, to James Tilghman, now deceased, from whom the legal estate in the said lands has come to the Defendants, who are his heirs at law. The bill states, that the defendants William Tilghman, Richard Millbank Tilghman, Harriot, Caroline, Emily and Charlotte Tilghman reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon on motion of the complainants ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern newspaper at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of June next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the second Tuesday of October next, to show cause if any they have why a Decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.
Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Sale of ROBINS CHAMBERLAINE'S Land near Easton, heretofore postponed, will be continued on the Third Tuesday in June ensuing by

JOHN EDMONDSON,
Trustee.
May 30, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 24th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Corner, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, & the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Corner, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said William Corner, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the alien in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said William Corner, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery at eleven o'clock on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said William Corner's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen Ann's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, one barn, a granary, corn house, stables, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping-ride. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, whose waters form a natural barrier on two thirds of its exterior bounds, which gives a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons. The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES,
Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county,
March 2, 1802. If

A list of Tracts and Lots of Land in Caroline County, held by persons not residents of said county; the amount of Taxes thereon respectively due for the year 1801, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Caroline County liable for, or chargeable with the same.

Names of persons.	Tracts or lots of Land.	Taxes due.
Mariab Mac Dearmont,		£. 10 1
John Turner's heirs, Abner Park,		3 5 8
William Elliott Gref-		
sith's heirs		15 10
Thomas Stidham's heirs,		
Pratts Hope,		1 3 9
James Cooke, Baynards Cotw-		
pent,		13 3
John Chesbire's heirs.	House and lot in Denton.	8 9

Notice is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to John Mitchell, Esq. Collector of the County Tax for Caroline County on or before the first Tuesday of August next, the lands charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the sum due thereon shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline County.

JOHN YOUNG, Clk.
May 1st, 1802.



EASTERN SHORE IN LITELGENCE

(Vol. XIII.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1862. (No. 622.)

EASTON—(Maryland.) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

ON VACCINATION.

On the subject of vaccination I beg leave to present the public with a few observations, and the result of my experiments. The greatest calamity of the age is undoubtedly acknowledged to be the small-pox, and contagion is the principal parent of this calamity. Contagion is incessantly & unavoidably produced by the operations of nature; & therefore Providence is supposed purposely to have given rise to disease. We have here, however, a most spacious medium through which to view our Creator in a more beneficent light, and to charge our own weakness with the inferiority that befalls us. A little industry & enterprising genius have here discovered a blessing from whence it could be all other sources, be the least expected. Here contagion, a supposed parent of misery, holds forth the arm of bliss and protection, and bids fair to open to our views many very important discoveries. I think it is reduced to a certainty that the vaccine disease, or cow-pox, is an unailing preventative of the variolous disease, or small-pox. Physicians, fail not to secure & improve this acquired ground, and let it be the basis of a culture in which to give refuge to half the world; for once one contagion is specifically counteracted, may we not hope for knowledge to shield the human system from the morbid and envenomed amount of all those varieties of contagion so much to be dreaded? May we not anticipate the happiness of exterminating, in process of time, the class of contagious diseases from human ravage?

From the writings of Dr. Jenner, Dr. Waterhouse, Dr. Aikin, and others, countenanced by so numerous & respectable a class of gentlemen, I had not the least doubt of the utility of the discovery now under consideration; and I am very sensible that the few experiments which I can adduce on the subject, will not benefit the discovery in a general sense; but it being a new thing among us, and as I do not know that it has been tested in this or our neighboring counties by any person but myself, my stating the experiments which have been made here under our own immediate observation, may be a means of distributing the benefits of so great a discovery more freely and expeditiously among the inhabitants of the eastern Shore of Maryland, for whom I now write. I think I may venture to say that there never was a blessing without persecution, and of which the present exhibits a very striking specimen. Such was the prejudice against the cow-pox inoculation that I found extreme difficulty in getting subjects to inoculate. However, at length I inoculated Mrs. Nancy Spedden, three of her children, old Mrs. Brumwell, Miss Prudy Wiles, a daughter of Mrs. Jackson, with several others. These were all in Mrs. Spedden's house. As soon as they were through the disease (if it may be so called, for it was so slight as barely to deserve the name of disease) I took in two young men, Mr. Thomas Arnold and Mr. Edward North, whom I inoculated with the small-pox infection. Those inoculated with the other kind, continued in the same house; all but old Mrs. Brumwell, two of Mr. Spedden's children and a negro boy. As soon as the small-pox pustules filled on these young men, I intrusted in a part of my cow-pox patients, the fresh

infection, by inoculation; the other part of them I did not, but left them exposed to it by natural reception. They all staid in one room, sat in the same chairs, and eat together without the least caution or restriction. My two small-pox patients have been well more than two months ago, and the others have had not the least symptoms of that disease. I have since endeavored in a number of cases to communicate the small-pox after the kind, and have found it in every case, equally & utterly in vain. I would here attempt to answer objections which are made to the practice of vaccination, but really I think them so frivolous, that it would not be worth my while. If experience produce not conviction, where shall the truth be found?

Some say that it will prove effectual for the term of a few years, and no longer; but we have experienced, the most indubitable authority, to prove it effectually, from go to 50 years. Now I should not throw censure on a man for bringing forward an objection, provided it be a substantial one—say, I think it his duty to do so. Doctor H. Goldsborough, of this county and village (Cambridge) tells me, that his friend Doctor Brown or Doctor Moore, of Baltimore, informed him by letter, that the vaccine disease is not a preventive of the variolous. Now, if Dr. Brown or Dr. Moore has any potent cause to believe that this is the case, I think they would do their country a great deal of good by making it known in a public manner, as quick as possible. The authority of those gentlemen, or of a man of their talents and reputation against a circumstance of this kind would deter many persons from entering into a trial of it. Doctor Wyvill mentions a circumstance of a boy in Alexandria being inoculated, I believe by doctor Dick. This boy is said to have had the cow-pox, attended with considerable fever and eruption. Afterwards he was inoculated with the small-pox, once, twice and threetimes, the two first proved inefficual, but from the third he took the disease, and had it in a very violent degree. Now inasmuch as doctor Wyvill did not get this information from doctor Dick himself, I am led to believe that there is a misrepresentation of the case—and if doctor Dick should see this paper, I hope he will make it appear so.

A. RICH.
Dorchester county, Church-creek,
May 12, 1862.

From the Boston Centinel.

NAUTICAL ELECTIONEERING.

Abol. THE CENTINEL I say, begone top, and give us a passage, Will ye?

HALLS MESSMATE.

This was a big—I'm just going to give you, and the readers of your Federal Long Book, a piece of my mind; tho' I'm no more than a forlorn hand on board the old ship; howsomever, I want no higher birth, so be I can have my allowance, and a dry hammock to turn into after a storm. But, burn my shirt, if I can help grumbling at the late conduct of the Commander of the Federal ship, toward some of my good old officers.

When an officer does his duty on board the ship faithfully, I don't like to see him sit adrift in an open boat, without water or provisions. Some of my messmates told me, when Captain

Jefferson, of the command of the ship, things would go right—the yards would be squared—and we should sail smooth and easy. But, shiver me, if I believe one word of it. I smelt a rat in his first palavering orders; for, by the sea, I knew it to be one thing to say, and another to do. In fact, I could not see any ink in fighting and squaring more than was already done; things went very well—Capt. Adams was as good a seaman as ever broke biscuit—he understood his business, and under his command, the ship did honor to him and his country. But it seems the American part of the crew being outnumbered by the black-skinned and yellow-skinned men on board, our old Captain was scared out, and his birth given to another. This was bad enough in itself. But in addition to this, to see the new cabin-window Captain, as soon as he put foot on deck, turn so many good officers adrift; and all for just nothing at all—and ship in their rooms a parcel of ignorant, land-lubbers, who don't know one point of the compass, nor one rope in the ship: I say, to see all this, d—me, if it isn't enough to make an honest tar blubber like a porpoise. Amongst those scared out, I can't forget mentioning my old commander, Captain Little; who lost his birth, I suppose because he captured the French picaresque Le Berceau. Besides which, I learn that commodore Truxton has also been insulted, and forced to strike his colors; and hauled into a dry dock.

When the federal ship was sailing on the starboard [right] tack, which she has done for twelve years past, she went very well: But it seems the new Commander has ordered her to be put about, and she is now shivering in the wind. Let him, however, mind his eye, for as he is no seaman, it is ten to one, he'll carry the masts by the board. I don't say this because I want his birth, for look ye I don't think I'm able to take the command. But what I was thinking was this—that some of the land lubbers now on board ought to be turned for the mast, and made to learn their duty before they try to navigate the ship. They talk of the full "tide of experiment," which I don't know much about. But this I do know, that at the rate they are now driving with a flood tide, and a lee shore, it is ten to one but they get us stranded on the rocks of ruin and confusion.

When the "Sun-of-Federalism," was at meridian, I took an observation, & found the ship to be in the latitude of Prosperity; with a fine breeze, under easy sail, and making fair for the harbor of National happiness. She then had for commanders, WASHINGTON and ADAMS:—But they are now shifted; the old officers discharged and a better part of the crew turned adrift. As things now are, our duty calls us to take better care of the good old ship *Massachusetts*—always a first rate in the American navy. It is happy for us, that we are certain of Cable Strong, as a commander; and Lt. Robbins for his first officer. The other Lieutenants and mates are all chosen, picked federal seamen;—he only wants an able launch ship's crew of honest lads, who will breed no mutiny on board; who will love their commander; be friends with the other officers on board; and, stick to the ship while there's a timber head to be seen. Such men I am told, stand ready to enter.—I mean, JOHN C.

JONES, BILL BROWN, SAM PARKMAN, JO RUSSEL, HARRY OTIS, JACK LOWELL, and JONATHAN HUNNEWELL.—These are the lads I shall vote for; and I'll tell you why—I have sailed for John, Bill, Sam, and Jo; and I always found them generous souls, who supplied good grog and provisions, and never pinch'd a sailor in his wages. As for Harry, Jack, and Jonathan, they are the lads for my money.—Harry behaved like a true American in defending the character of my commander, Captain Little, and the crew of the Boston frigate, against the d—d lies of French Berceau officers; Jack has always proved himself to be a seamen's friend;—and Jonathan is a good mechanic: who has earned his bread by the sweat of his brow; and always has been the poor Man's friend and advocate. This is my list.—To which my messmates I hope will lend a hand to have elected.—They may rely on it it does not contain a man who would have spent a dollar in repairs on the Berceau.

SAM SEAWORTHY.
Lat. 43. 25. N. May 10, A. M.
1862.

From the N. B. Palladium.

The following remarks were the most serious consideration. Though such language has always been held by the Federalists in a sort of power, & delivered by the Democrats, such is the present situation of the country that it must sink into the breast of every thinking man.

Mr. Giles tells us, with an air of authority, that our Executive certainly feels no partiality for that of France, & that there exists (now) no sympathy between them: He adds, that no two governments could be more diametrically opposed in their views & objects than the governments of those two nations.

Time and experience alone can show what a misfortune it is that this important truth, concerning the character of the French Government, has been so obstinately rejected till this late day. It may, however, be of some public utility to remind Mr. Giles how different his language is now from that which the leaders of his party have uniformly held through the United States, and it is natural to enquire, notwithstanding the expressions of Mr. Giles's declaration, whether all those who compose the executive will adhere to the new creed?—Will the *Washington Farmer* acknowledge that Mr. Giles speaks his sentiments? Will Mr. Madison admit that his *previews* are revoked, and "That a government the most simple is not the most free?" Will Mr. Munroe so far disgrace his own sagacity as to retract the praises he has published of the deliverers of the liberty of nations? Will Mr. Jefferson deny his approbation of that atheistical philosophy, which has demoralized society in order to overthrow it? Will he withdraw his sanction from the "infamous feckless" of power and plunder, under the name of "long lost liberty?" Can he suppress an apology for their crimes, as all these changes are to be justified, late as it is and from whatever cause it happens, every good man will sincerely rejoice.

Will Washington and Adams were struggling against French Jacobinism, which threatened, as it does now, to

Subjugate the whole civilized world, we were daily insulted with expressions of the most lively sympathy with the tyrants of France, and all their abominations were justified or palliated. Their views were sanctioned by the great names of their Philosophers, or excused because they impudently styled themselves the Friends of the People.—The sword has at last superseded the use of poisons, and guillotines, and drowning boats.—The Concorde, the virtuous Petitions, the Marquis and all the tribes of murderers and assassins prebent in their graves or wear the chains they had wickedly prepared for others.—The Philosophical sect, as these monsters have been called, are conquered in France, and Buonaparte a Soldier and Foreigner, reigns there without controul, without a partner, and without a rival. This is Despotism undoubtedly, but what was the government of Robespierre, and of Le Paux & Barras? And why should not men who were the friends of the government of those, be also the friends of that of Buonaparte? Is it because the latter is sending a fleet and army to our coast with a design to establish a preponderating influence throughout all America? All this was meditated in 1793, and would probably have been executed then, but for the apprehension of meeting the British fleet. Is it because France threatens by her movements to exact contributions from us? If this is the reason, why did it not operate in 1798, when she openly avowed her determination, which she has never relaxed, to make us tributary? But whatever be the reason, that those now in power would not co-operate with the Federalists in securing the country against the insatiable claims of French ambition, it is to be hoped, now that the danger is so imminent, to be concealed or averted, they will use all the means in their possession to meet the event. If we have no other alternative but to resist France or wear her yoke, it is to be hoped that not a man will be found to shun the latter.

A CONSTANT FEDERALIST.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

From English papers received by the Mercury, captain Brown, which arrived yesterday last in 20 days from London, the most important articles have been called. Foreign intelligence becomes less interesting to readers on this side of the Atlantic in times of peace than during a war. Still however, Americans ought not to be indifferent to the various changes and modifications which must take place in the European world, in consequence of a general pacification. Whether the Definitive Treaty, just concluded, will ensure tranquillity for any period of time, or only afford an interval for the great rival powers, France and England, to reassemble and recruit their treasures, time will disclose. The premier Consul, if reports be true, means to remain inactive. The expulsion of the believers of the Coran from the Continent of Europe, and the partition of the Turkish empire, are probable events, long looked and prayed for by the pious Christian, as in the course of the fulfilment of prophecy, the harbingers of the Millennium. But Turkey in Europe or Turkey in Asia, are to us remote quarters of the globe, in the fate of which Americans have no further concern, than as it may promote the aggrandizement of France.

Without the power to controul, we must at all events submit to the issue. We are more nearly interested in what is going on at our own door. The operations in St. Domingo may retard the French in taking Louisiana, and possibly afford an opportunity for negotiation, respecting that vulnerable quarter of the Continent.—England, Spain and the United States, are alike concerned in preventing France from gaining foothold on this Continent; a single demi-bridge of French invasions, will form the entrance to the land under the Northern Hemisphere, and the power of all these powers. Can Great Britain remain a calm spectator of the gigantic strides of the French Colossus to universal empire? Will Spain yield up her inexhaustible

mines, with the largest and richest portion of the Western World possessed by any European power without a struggle? *Peace and order, what can we do alone?* To Americans will not be left the last dire confiscation of the wretched Ulysses in the Cyclops clutches, we shall not be the last, but the first, to be devoured. The United States would furnish but a breakfast for the French, who would make a dinner on Spain, and sup on the rest of the world!—at least this is the creed of every man, of every woman, and of every child, compelling the Grande Nation.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICING

On the Resignation of Gen. Washington.

How little then the former depart in fact, since since they have been the nation. "was the proud declaration of a man who befit a host of happiness rushing in upon mankind; If ever there was a time that would licence the reiteration of the exclamation, the time is now arrived for the man who is the source of the misfortunes of our country, in this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer able to multiply evil on the United States; if ever there was a period for rejecting this is the moment. Every heart is in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington, from this day, ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. A new era is opening upon us, an era that promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand on their own merit, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washingtonian administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual could have embodied the principles of republicanism in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such however are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a day of jubilee in the United States."

May 25.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hercules Courtenay, in 20 days from Cadiz, informs, that the ship Asia, Peterson of Philadelphia, had just arrived there from Lima. The Asia, shortly after the left Lima, between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, fell in with an English whaling letter of marque of 16 guns, who ordered her papers to be sent on board, which was immediately complied with. The letter of marque was in want of several articles, with which capt. Peterson supplied him. The next day the commander of the letter of marque requested captain Peterson to come on board, as some difficulty respecting the papers had occurred, which he refused, but sent some of his officers and papers; this would not satisfy the capt. of the letter of marque, who threatened to fire in the Asia if the captain of her refused to comply with his order; Captain P. disregarded his threats, and declared he would not leave his ship. At length the English captain fired, on which captain P. poured a broadside

into the letter of marque, which was immediately returned. On the Asia's discharging a second broadside, which did considerable damage to his opponent's rigging, she sheered off, and out-failed the Asia, taking off her papers and some of her officers and men.

Our informant adds, that there was three Tripolitan cruizers out, between Malaga and Gibraltar, one of which a brig of 16 guns. Captain Bainbridge, of the United States frigate Essex, had left the Rock of Gibraltar in pursuit of this brig, in consequence of information which had been communicated to him by the captain of an English ship, which had just before spoken her.

Not long before the Hercules Courtenay failed, a pirate (which had plundered several Swedish vessels) had been captured in the Straits, by a Spanish armed brig, sent out for the purpose.

Several of the Spanish money ships had arrived at Cadiz; one of which had on board eight millions of specie. This, together with the news of the signing of the Definitive treaty, induced a great rise of Spanish stock. The royal bills rose from 50 to 90 per cent.

Our informant has brought out dispatches from the several American consuls up the Straits, for the secretary of State.

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.

Extra of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated 24th May.

The Louisiana business by a late political document which I have seen, which is not only Official, but from high authority in England, presents but a gloomy and menacing aspect towards the United States. It is a fact that as soon as the St. Domingo and Guadaloupe business is arranged, general Bernadotte will proceed to that country with about 50,000 men, military and others, among which are to be included every Jacobin and refractory man in France, whom Buonaparte is tired of and wants out of his way. To these are to be added all the rebel negroes of the two islands taken in war or who surrendered. This settlement is to be called a military colony, and their commander will immediately solicit the friendship and alliance of Kentucky, Tennessee and the neighboring countries that are separated from the Atlantic States; the Indians in that quarter have already been invited. This business will greatly perplex our administration, and will most unquestionably deplete our funds, and ultimately in all probability will produce a state of war."

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and acquaintance, that he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on Mr. Elderry's wharf, where he proposes taking goods on storage, and also transacting business on commission; he therefore solicits their patronage, promising punctuality and dispatch in the discharging thereof.

N. B. A general and well-finished three story brick HOUSE to let, situated at the head of the Basin, Enquire at above, or to Mr. Christopher Hughes.

THE HERALD.

W. S. T. O. N.
TUESDAY MORNING, June 15.

THE OPINION OF THE JUDGES ON THE JUDICIAL LAW.

Wm. Whittington, Esq. An Advocate at Law.

Wm. Polk, Esq. A Barrister at Law.

This action was brought by Mr. Whittington, late chief justice of the fourth district, against Mr. Polk, the present chief justice of that district, with a view to try the constitutionality of an act of assembly passed at the last session, by means of which Mr. Whittington was deprived of his office, and under which Mr. Polk received his appointment. The judges of the general court, after hearing evidence and taking time to deliberate on the question, have delivered the opinion in favour of the defendant, and on consequence that there is nothing in the constitution of Maryland to prevent the full effect of the before mentioned act of assembly or to invalidate the appointment of Mr. Polk. The judges are of opinion that he has not now or previously his readers with the judgment at large, but that he is entitled to his office.

Mr. Wagner, chief clerk in the department of State, a few days since sent his resignation to Mr. Madison, alledging that his decline of health, made it necessary for him to retire. Mr. M. with equal honor to himself and Mr. Wagner, declined accepting the resignation at this time, saying that as Mr. Wagner had brought on this ill health from his close attention to the duties of his office, he ought not to retire until his health was perfectly restored. We are happy to have it in our power to record this instance of liberality and politeness, as the present administration, has given so few examples of such conduct. When Mr. Gallatin came into office he found many of his own political sentiments declared in that department, who had been appointed at a time when difference in political opinion was not considered a crime. Such has been the entire behavior of Mr. Gallatin, that there is scarcely a clerk in his office that does not heartily respect him. Secretary prevents us saying any thing as to Mr. Dearborn's conduct towards his clerks, as it might be said we were interfering with his family arrangements.

Wm. T. O. N.

Capt. Mitchell, of the Sch. Enterprise, arrived at New-York, informs, that as he came out of the Capes of Virginia, he saw three Dutch 74 gun ships, and a brig, which he supposed were part of the Batavian fleet, from Cape Francois.

Notice.

THE subscriber being anxious to comply with the following order, hereby requests those persons who have received Arms from the magazine in Easton, that he will attend to receive them.

JOHN COATES.

IN COUNCIL.

May 22d, 1802.
ORDERED that John Coates, Armorer at Easton, be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect all the Public Arms that are in the possession of the Militia in and about Easton.

By Order,
NINTIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

Notice.

THE Orphan's Court of Caroline County, finding it more convenient for persons holding accounts against deceased persons Estates, to have separate days for examining and passing the same, Do hereby inform all executors, administrators, and all persons holding such accounts, that they will sit on the last Tuesday in every month successively for the examination of the same.

Per Order of the Court,
P. RICHARDSON,
Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.
June 1, 1802.

...the Sch. Enter-
...New York, in-
...one out of the
...law three Dutch
...which he
...the Batavian
...to
...ing anxious to
...ing order, here-
...one who have re-
...the magazine in
...attend to receive
...N COATES:
...N CIL:
...ay 22d, 1802.
...John Coats, Ar-
...be and he is
...required to col-
...that are in
...the Militia in and
...NKNEY, CLK.
...Court of Carolina
...it more con-
...holding accounts
...form Estates, to
...examining and
...to thereby inform
...the accounts, that
...Tuesday in ex-
...for the examina-
...The Court,
...CHARDSON,
...Caroline County.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

OFFER at Private Sale, all the Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late of Caroline County, in Maryland, but now residing at Nashville in Tennessee, lying in Caroline County aforesaid, between the branches of Potomac creek and Hunting, divided by the main road leading from the one to the other of said creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into three Lots or portions, and will be sold separately or together, at may best suit the purchasers or purchaser.

The first Lot will contain about 400 acres, including the Farm where William Kelly now lives, has a sufficient quantity of timber, commands an extensive range for stock, is tolerably well improved, with houses, outbuilds, and other fruit trees, and a large part of it may at a moderate expense, be converted into excellent meadows.

The second Lot will contain about 250 or 300 acres, including the Farm where Solomon Jones now lives; the improvement thereon are indifferent; it contains a sufficient quantity of wood land & meadows.

The third Lot includes the Manor Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson, and is supposed to contain from 500 to 7000 acres. This farm is well watered and wooded, and is generally known for its fertility, and the numerous improvements, and a small outside description is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons, inclined to treat for all or any of these Lands may know the terms by applying to

William Richardson,
Attorney in Law of
Charles Dickinson,
June 9, 1802. Dr. 21.

To be Ranted.

VALUABLE Farm, situated on Choptank River, and if required a Lease will be given for three or four years. For terms apply to **TRISTRAM BOWDLE,** Esq. Baltimore, June 12, 1802.

Valuable Medicines FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Boston, Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and James Clayland, Conneville.

The Public are respectfully informed that **LEE & CO.** and the Agents of their appointments, will in future keep a constant supply of the following **MEDICINES**, which are in high esteem, and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the Drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail price.

HAMILTON'S Essence & Extract of Mustard;

A safe and effectual remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Feet and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a solid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external and internal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humors, they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, aid digestion, remove spasm, and cure all windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful specific to the palsy in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and Palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and diffusing quality, removes the most violent spasms, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled feet, head aches, moderate breast, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and remarkably prevents the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be preferred with equal success

in such a variety of cases; but this is a price will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a flow of the circulation of the lymph or obstruction in the lymphatic vessels.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe County, (Virginia)
GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.
P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope-maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife, Mary Hover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and while at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed. Several probable remedies attempted, without success, until cured by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which were procured from Dr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, off. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a Pound of Cure."
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect. It melts so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to every of superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid effects—its reflux, and around the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual constipation—stagnation of the stomach and fevers head aches—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly Warts, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimony, and humors, which are liable to accumulate, never fails to impart and freshen to even them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, obstructions of vision, dullness, itching and smart on the eyes, and preventing the cure those maladies which frequently beset the small pox, measles, &c. &c. and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent services, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in all applications, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or an infant, a weak old man, or a child, a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredients whatever, and is not incompatible with that tormenting humor which attends the eruption of other venereal diseases.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every kind of inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful fair color and delicate softness to the skin.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent, & Intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; & no one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, & numbers not half a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a fresh supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the fall of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in expelling the venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution, & in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, without the least injury, & performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common treatment.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and least inconvenience possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.
June 22, 1802. (June 22)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 27th of this Inst. a Negro Man, named Will, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his clothes can't be particularly described, but probably he may have on a brown cloth coat, and pair of corduroy pantletts, this fellow is very diffident and mild in appearance, and has a soft low speech. Any person taking up and securing said fellow, in that the owner may get him again, shall receive \$3 taken in Queen Anne's or Talbot County, so Dollars; but if out of the aforesaid counties 50 Dollars.

Mary Barrow,

living in Queen Ann's county,

June 12, 1802.

Notice.

ALL Persons remaining indebted to the estate of Doctor Joshua Elbert, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, are once more required to make speedy payment to John Fisher of Talbot county, who will transact the business relative to said estate—and all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in to said Fisher legally proved, and in good order, on or before the first Monday in August next, on which day a dividend will be struck of the effects on hand, and payment may be received thereon accordingly, where no interfering circumstances make the claim doubtful. And those who fail will be excluded until assets which if any debts should remain outstanding they of course will be very small or bad. Attendance will be given on said day at the dwelling house of said Fisher, who is authorized to transact all such business as relates to the personal estate of said deceased, as well in our absence as though we were personally present, &c.

REBECCA ELBERT, Adm.

HENRY COSTINE, Adm.

June 11, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

May 24th, 1802.

O Application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Patton, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said William Patton hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and that the said William Patton, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the amount in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him, at the time of passing the said act,

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said William Patton, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's Eastern newspaper three Tuesdays before the twenty-fifth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Patton's then and there taking the oath prescribed by delivering up his property.

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Clk. Can.

Blank Executions,

For sale at this Office.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of the said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration de bonis non, with cognovit annexed, on the Personal Estate of John Manning, late of the said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. '19.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centreville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grain. The improvements consist of an overseer's house, barn, corn house, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to

W. RICHMOND, living near the premises. Queen Ann's County, } 2 m. April 20, 1802. } '15.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees, or the standing committee in their behalf, will proceed to the choice of a Professor of the Mathematics in the Academy on the applications which may be made to them previously to the first day of July next, from which time the contract to be made with such Professor will take effect.

By order of the Board, JNS. HAMMOND, Sec'y. May 22, 1802.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good common Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Mythragrove, on Miles River, 5th '19. May 24, 1802.

Notice.

ALL those who were purchasers at the different Vendues of the late Mr. Arthur Bryan's property, are desired to come and pay their Bonds or Notes as they become due—such as neglected will oblige me to bring suits, which I earnestly wish to avoid.

Wm. RICHMOND, Acting Administrator of Arthur Bryan, deceased. May 25, 1802. 3w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MARY ANNE RICE, Administrator. 6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of David Smith, late of said county, deceased—all having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r of David Smith. 4m. '19.

Notice.

THE Members of the New-Market Jockey Club, are requested to meet at New-Market, on the 21st of June, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, Rules and Regulations, &c.

DENWOOD HICKS,

Sec'y Pro. Tem. 4w—'16.

May 16, 1802.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, de'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1802.

Wm. Richmond, } Admin'r. Wm. Bryan, } (Wye Manor.) 6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1802.

JAMES BACON, Admin'r. 6w—'19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dorman, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.

MATTHEW DORMAN, Administrator. 6w—'19.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Sale of ROBINS CHAMBERLAIN'S Land near Easton, formerly patented, will be continued on the Third Tuesday in June ensuing by

JOHN EDMONDSON,

May 30, 1802.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office,

Valuable Lands for Sale

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 11th day of August next, at 12 o'clock on the premises, will commence the sale of that valuable property called the Oak, conveniently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of various sizes—Many of which are bounded on the water—this property is situated in a healthy and beautiful part of the county and on the navigable waters of Saint Michael's River, on the public road leading from this place to the town of Saint Michaels—and is a good stand for any kind of public business—One half the purchase money with interest thereon to be paid in nine, and the other half with interest thereon in eighteen months from the day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th day of August, will be sold at the said Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands called Plain Dealing, which will be divided into several parcels or small Farms.—On the said property there are tolerable good buildings, and each farm will have the advantage of a healthy and handsome situation on the salt waters of Third Haven or Broad Creek, which affords the greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild fowl in their seasons—For this property the purchase money will be required in four equal annual instalments with interest thereon from the day of sale—Possession may be had on the first day of January ensuing—and particulars fully made known on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Easton, 7th June, 1802.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE Plantation lying in Wye Neck, in Queen Ann's county, containing about three hundred and forty acres—There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, one barn, a granary, corn house, stable, carriage house, and several other necessary out houses, all in good repair, and a good apple orchard for keeping cider. This farm is beautifully and advantageously situated on a fine navigable river, whose waters form a natural barrier on two thirds of its exterior bounds, which saves a considerable expense in the article of fencing, besides affording an abundance of fish, oysters and wild fowl in their respective seasons.—The soil is extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of grain, tobacco and grass. The title is indisputable. The premises will be shown, and the terms of sale made known, on application to

JOHN KING DOWNES.

Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, March 2, 1802

IN CHANCERY,

May 24th, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of William Corner, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, & the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Corner, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said William Corner, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said William Corner, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery at eleven o'clock on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said William Corner's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

'20.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county,

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Elgate Hinch, late of Somerset county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this first day of May, Eighteen Hundred and Four.

MARY HITCH.

6m.—'19.

Administration.

IN CHANCERY,

May 28th 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Samuel Swann, of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, & a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same on oath being annexed to his petition, and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Swann has resided in the state of Maryland for the last two years next preceding the last session of the general assembly, and the said Samuel Swann at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the act.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Samuel Swann by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in Cowan's newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the twenty-third day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office on the sixth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Swann's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

'20.

IN CHANCERY,

May 21st, 1802.

ON application to the Chancellor by petition in writing of Edward Bromwell, Junr. of Talbot county, praying the benefit of the "act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath being annexed to his petition; and the Chancellor being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. hath resided in this state two years previous to the passage of the said act, and the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. at the time of presenting his petition having produced to the Chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them according to the list aforesaid the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, before the twenty-third day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the Chancery Office at eleven o'clock on the eighth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be Trustee for their benefit, on the said Edward Bromwell, Junr. then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

'20.



The Editor now presents to his readers, at full length, the judgment of the General Court on the Judiciary System, which he could not obtain early enough for his last paper.

Wm. Whittington, Esq. } An Act
agr. } of Novel
Wm. Polk, Esq. } Dissection

In the discussion of this case the following points were raised and contended for by the counsel of the plaintiff. 1st. That an act of assembly repugnant to the constitution is void. 2d. That the court have a right to determine an act of assembly void which is repugnant to the constitution. 3d. That the act of assembly passed in 1801 C. 74, entitled "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, &c." so far as respects the plaintiff, is unconstitutional and void. 4th. That the office of novel dissection is the proper remedy to recover the office of chief justice of the fourth district. The two first points were conceded by the counsel for the defendant; indeed they have not been controverted in any of the cases which have been brought before this court. Notwithstanding these concessions the court deem it necessary to communicate the reasons and grounds of their opinion on those points.

The bill of rights and form of government compose the constitution of Maryland and is a compact made by the people of Maryland among themselves through the agency of a convention selected and appointed for that important purpose. This compact is founded on the principle that the people being the source of power all government of right originated from them.

In this compact the people have distributed the powers of government in such manner as they thought would best conduce to the promotion of the general happiness, and for the attainment of that all important object, have among other provisions judiciously deposited the legislative, judicial and executive in separate and distinct hands, subjecting the functionaries of these powers to such limitations and restrictions as they thought fit to prescribe.

The legislature being the creature of the constitution and acting within a circumscribed sphere, is not omnipotent and cannot rightfully exercise any power but that which is derived from that instrument. The constitution having set certain limits or landmarks to the power of the legislature, whenever they exceed them, they act without authority, and such acts are mere nullities; not being done in pursuance of power delegated to them. Hence the necessity of some power under the constitution to restrict the acts of the legislature within the limits defined by the constitution. The power of determining finally on the validity of the acts of the legislature cannot reside with the legislature, because such power would defeat and render nugatory all the limitations and restrictions on the authority of the legislature contained in the bill of rights, and form of government, and they would become judges of the validity of their own acts, which would establish a despotism, and subvert that great principle of the constitution which declares that the power of making, judging and executing the laws shall be separate and distinct from each other.

This power cannot be exercised by

the people at large, or in their collective capacity, because they cannot interfere according to their own compact, unless by elections and in such manner as the constitution has prescribed, and because there is no other mode ascertained by which they can express their will. It is true the people may assume the powers of government whenever the ends of it are perverted, public liberty is manifestly endangered and all other means of redress are ineffectual; but surely every act of the legislature repugnant to, or in violation of the constitution cannot be held a sufficient cause for the interposition of the people in a way which subverts the government and reduces the people to a state of nature and therefore cannot be the proper mode of redress to remedy the evils resulting from an act passed in violation of the constitution. The interference of the people by elections cannot be considered as the proper and only check and a suitable remedy, because in the interval of time between the elections of the members who compose the different legislatures the law may have had its full operation, and the evil arising from it become irremediable; nor is it probable that the elections will be made with the view to afford redress in such particular case, if they were and the law should be repealed, it could not be an adequate remedy. The senate of Maryland, one of the component parts of the legislature, is elected for five years, and vacancies in that body occasioned by death, resignation or removal out of the state are filled up by their own appointment. The present senate was elected in the month of September in the year eighteen hundred and one, and the law under which the plaintiff claims the office of chief justice of the fourth district is a temporary law and would have expired before the termination of the five years for which the present senate is elected, which shows in this instance that the interference of the people in their elections is not the proper mode of redress for an injury sustained by an act passed in violation of the constitution. It is the office and province of the court to decide all questions of law which are judicially brought before them according to the established mode of proceeding and to determine whether an act of the legislature which assumes the appearance of a law and is clothed with the garb of authority is made pursuant to the power vested by the constitution in the legislature; for if it is not the result or emanation of authority derived from the constitution, it is not law, and cannot influence the judgment of the court in the decision of the question before them. The oath of a judge is "That he will do equal right and justice according to the law of this state in every case in which he shall act as judge." To do right and justice according to law the judge must determine what the law is, which necessarily involves in it the right of examining the constitution, (which is the supreme or paramount law and under which the legislature derives the only authority they are invested with of making laws,) and considering whether the act passed is made pursuant to the constitution and that trust and authority which is delegated thereby to the legislative body.

The three great powers or departments of government are independent

of each other, and the legislature as such can claim no superiority or pre-eminence over the other two. The legislature are the trustees of the people, and as such, can only move within those lines which the constitution has defined as the boundaries of their authority, & if they should incautiously or unadvisedly transcend those limits, the constitution has placed the judiciary as the barrier or safeguard to resist the oppression and redress the injuries which might accrue from such inadvertent or unintentional infringements of the constitution.

This power is properly vested in the judiciary, because to secure their uprightness and independency the constitution declares they shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and shall receive liberal salaries as a compensation for their services, and because they are appointed by the executive, who, it is to be presumed, will appoint those persons judges, who are most distinguished for their integrity, experience and reputation for legal knowledge; such men from the nature of their studies and avocations in life may be presumed without disparagement to the talents and legal acquirements of others, better qualified and more competent than the rest of the community to the decision of legal and constitutional questions.

It is true this presumption like many others, may fail in some instances; but that by no means proves the fallacy of the reasoning or evinces the impropriety of lodging the power with the judiciary.

To secure an honest decision, and to prevent the mischiefs which would flow from partiality or corruption the judges are liable to be removed from office on conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law.

It is also observable that the courts cannot take judicial cognizance of any act repugnant to the constitution, unless the question is judicially brought before them, and then it is fully discussed by counsel learned in the law, and the court decide on mature consideration.

Under these safeguards nothing can be wanting to inspire a well-grounded confidence in the people, that the judiciary will rightly and honestly determine all questions which are brought before them arising under the constitution and the laws of the state made pursuant thereto.

As to the third point, that the act of assembly passed in 1801, C. 74, entitled, "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned" so far as respects the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void.

The court cannot help regretting that any occurrence should render it necessary to resort to the judiciary, to decide the question, whether an act of general assembly is constitutional or not? But whenever it does become necessary and the case is judicially brought before this court, they trust they will not seek any evasion or shrink from the determination of it, but act with caution and circumspection, & give it that consideration which the importance of it and their duty demand.

The motives which may induce the legislature to pass a law, cannot be inquired into by the court in a question as to its constitutionality, nor can the policy or inexpediency of the law have

any influence with them in deciding such question.

The only inquiry with the court is, whether the act passed is made pursuant to the power vested in the general assembly by the constitution.

Although in the opinion of the court the authority of the general assembly is limited; yet as the powers of legislation are not particularly or specifically defined but conferred under a general grant, they are subject only to such restrictions and limitations as are prescribed by the bill of rights and form of government and the constitution of the United States.

The parts of the constitution most applicable to the question and which have been very simply animadverted on by the counsel are the following articles of the form of government.

The 40th. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, &c. shall hold their commissions during good behaviour.

The 49th. That all civil officers of the appointment of the governor & council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour shall be appointed annually in the third week of November.

The 57th. That the judges of the general court and justices of the county court may appoint the clerks of their respective courts.

The 60th. That the governor, every member of the council, every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "That he will not through favor, affection or partiality vote for any person to office," &c.

The 60th. That there be a court of appeals, &c.

The 44th. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate or member of the council, & may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

And the following articles of the Bill of Rights.

The 6th. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, ought to be forever separate & distinct from each other.

The 30th. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour. In the report of the committee it stood; wherefore the chancellor, all judges and justices, &c. but it does not appear by the printed proceedings of the convention how the word justices came to be omitted.

The judiciary of Maryland previous to the time when the constitution of Maryland was formed, consisted of county courts, a provincial, now general court, a court of appeals, chancery court, and court of admiralty.

The justices of the peace in their respective counties, were conservators of the peace, & individually or singly had a limited jurisdiction conferred by acts of assembly, and in their respective counties they composed the county courts, but for holding court one of the quorum must have been present, i.e. one of certain justices named in the commission.

By an act of the general assembly which passed at the first session of assembly (in February 1777) which was held after the formation of the govern-

ment, the forms of the commissions were prescribed, the judges of the court of appeals, general court and court of admiralty were to hold their commissions during good behaviour, the justices of the county courts until they should be duly discharged. The justices of the county courts have been annually appointed by the governor and council. This has been the uniform and uninterrupted practice ever since the constitution was established until the modification of the system in the year 1790.

By the 48th article of the form of government, the governor with the advice and content of the council may suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour.

It appears to the court upon considering the several parts of the constitution which relate to the question, to be the plain and obvious meaning of that instrument that the justices of the county courts were not entitled to commissions during good behaviour. A plain distinction is kept up between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and a studied uniformity of language has been observed throughout to preserve the distinction. So far as respects the justices of the county courts the principle in the bill of rights that the legislative, executive and judiciary shall for ever be kept separate and distinct is departed from, and they are made capable of being elected as members of the general assembly, or members of the council: which constitutes a very striking distinction between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and manifests plainly that it was not the intention to place them on the same footing as to the durability of their commissions. The word *justices*, which was inserted in the report of the committee, being omitted in the bill of rights, is a circumstance which with the act of assembly directing the forms of the commissions operates forcibly on our minds to confirm our opinion.—The general assembly possess competent authority to modify the county courts in such manner as they may think will conduce to the better administration of justice, and this power has been exercised. The power and authority of the plaintiff as chief justice of the fourth district, and his right to the office of chief justice, are created by & derived from the legislature, and the duration of his commission is limited by act of assembly. Upon his appointment by the executive, his acceptance of the commission, and qualifying under the same, a right vested in him to hold the office for the term of years limited for the continuance of the law; which right was not to cease or determine but on his death, or on his being convicted in a court of law of misbehaviour.

Although in the opinion of the court the said repealing act in depriving the plaintiff of his said office, is an invasion of his right and incompatible with the principles of justice, and does not accord with sound legislation, yet the said office and the right to hold it being created by act of assembly and not vested in the plaintiff by the constitution, and there being no clause or article in the bill of rights or form of government prohibiting or restricting the legislature in passing the said repealing act, the court are of opinion that the writ of *affize* of novel disseisin does not lie in this case, to recover the said office, because the plaintiff has only an interest for a term of years in the said office determinable on the contingency of his being convicted of misbehaviour in a court of law; and that writ is not adapted to the recovery of any estate or interest in lands, or in an office less than a freehold, except in the case of a tenant by elegit, who has a chattel interest, or an interest less than freehold having a right to hold a moiety of the lands of the debtor, until the debt is satisfied by holding the land and perception of the profits, at the extended value.

The remedy by writ of *affize* of novel disseisin was given to the tenant by elegit, by the statute of 13th Edw. 1. c. 18. to recover the possession of the land in case he was ousted before his debt was satisfied, & this remedy has been extended in England to the tenant

by statute Merchant and statute Staple by equity of the said statute, from the similitude of their estates to that of tenant by elegit. But the court know of no other case in which that remedy has been allowed to recover an interest less than a freehold, and are of opinion that the writ of *affize* of novel disseisin cannot be extended to this case by equity of the said statute, there being no similarity between the estate of tenant of elegit and the interest which the plaintiff has in the office of chief justice of the fourth district: And besides the court know of no instance, in this state, in which the tenant by elegit has brought the writ of *affize* of novel disseisin to recover his possession, and none of the English statutes which passed anterior to the first emigration of the inhabitants of Maryland have been adopted by the constitution of Maryland, and incorporated with the laws, but such as have been found by experience to be applicable to our local and other circumstances. And it does not appear to the court there can be any other safe criterion by which the applicability of such statutes to our local and other circumstances can be ascertained and established, but that of having been used, and practiced under, in this estate.

For these reasons the court are of opinion that the writ of *affize* of novel disseisin cannot be sustained in this case; and order judgment of nonpross to be entered.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
G. DUVALL,
JOHN DONE.

June 8th, 1802.

Test,

JAMES EARLE, Jun. Clk.

From the Gazette De France.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from Gen. Leclerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon, and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to the general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor, the above mentioned passage in General Leclerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Toussaint Louverture and the Commercial Agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the Negro general to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the Commercial Agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution all at once, and cried out in the accent of despair—*Moi pas connaitre ce qui devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me); and upon this the negotiation was put an end to; or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson become since President of the Federal government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interests and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry,

trade, and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West India colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world?

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and the most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the *terra firma* of America, an European power capable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the north to the south, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out from the passage of the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great Britain herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*; capable of ensuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the government of the Union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But do we not know, that in politics the execution of these kinds of promises remains always subordinate to a multitude of events & circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides, though the federal government should renounce for a century all system of aggrandisement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 isles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the South sea only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would these people belong but to the government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself alone established in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandisement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe is, to see the strongest among them form an establishment on the continent of America sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

Public Sale.

On the 2d Monday in July at the hour of 12 o'clock, will be offered at Public Sale on the Premises,

A LOT of Land containing 283 acres of a Tract or Parcel of Land, commonly known by the name of Little England, lying on the county road from Easton to Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of Mr. James Sherwood. As this land has been before offered for sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. The whole of the improvements of the Little England farm, are on the property offered for sale.

And on Tuesday the day following, will be again offered for the last time, the residue of the Lots near the town of Easton, heretofore unsold, together with the Reversion of two highly improved lots in the town under lease to Mr. Henry Nicols and Joshua Taggart.

JOHN EDMONDSON,

Trustee.

June 21, 1802.

N.B. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Omitted for want of room.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, June 22.

From Baltimore, June 17.

By the Norfolk packet arrived this morning, we have received papers of the 12th and 15th inst. from which the following alarming intelligence is extracted:
NORFOLK, June 15.

Negroes again Troublesome.

The following accounts of rising among the Negroes in the state of North Carolina were handed us yesterday:

Great Bridge, two o'clock in the morning,
10th June, 1802.

Captain Grice.

"I have to inform you that I have just received from John Shaw an account, that the Negroes are embodied in Hartford county, and are under arms; the express came to Mr. Shaw's, at twelve o'clock at night. I am in a hurry.

BEN. OVERMAN.

* Captain Grice lives at Blinaboth city, (N. C.)

Another Express.

Mr. Browning, at Nixonton, received an express last night, at 12 o'clock, giving him information, that the Negroes in Bertie county in and about the town of Windsor, and had committed great havoc; from thence they marched to Chowan river, where they are embodied and armed at the ferry about 7 miles up the river.

I do certify, that the above is a true copy.

D. JONES.

The above is a true copy from the original—in addition to the above I have just received information that they have embodied in large companies, armed, in the large swamp, near the Virginia line. Mr. J. gave the information as I give it—I fear there is too much truth in it.

WILSON BUTT.
Great Bridge, June 13th,
1802.

Viewing the above documents as correct information, we have thought proper to give them a place in the Herald. We wish not our paper to be considered as the Herald of a false alarm, and freely, therefore, from reflection, give into the idea, that too much supineness, at present, pervades the inhabitants of this borough,

The Great Bridge is at no great distance from this, yet are we to sleep in our beds unguarded, (nay, without an alarm post) until the enemy makes the attack at our doors. The coolness with which the magisterial exertion and judicial decision of this place has been treated by the executive, is, of itself, enough to deaden exertion, although upon an alarm near Richmond, some little time since, (not near so formidable) the greatest executive energy was called forth; even an act passed to establish a standing army at the capital. 'Tis true that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." Let us then resort to it. If the laws are not sufficient to authorize military interference, let each citizen stand sentinel at his own door, and have a rallying place, to which, on alarm, he may repair. We see no other remedy—an executive cloud darkens our safety."

An easy and efficient way to destroy the worms in orchards.
A rag tied at the end of a pole, impregnated with linseed oil, rubbed in the nests, destroys the worms instantly. The merit of this discovery belongs to my friend captain Gregory, of Lanesborough, and I affirm, from experience, that it has answered my most sanguine expectation.

Under the Paris head, of May 3d, we find it mentioned, that Ganteau-ma's Squadron, which had arrived in France from St. Domingo was immediately to return with 15,000 troops, and most ample supplies of provisions. And that "Thomas Paine, it is said, is going to embark at Brest, for America, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Jefferson."

MR. PICKERING.
(From a Virginia Correspondent.)
It appears that Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury, has finished his labors as to many of the accounts, wherein it was alleged that such embezzlements and defalcations would be discovered. It will be remembered that Mr. Timothy Pickering was not only suspected, but accused of being a very great culprit. And it was alleged that such a man as a Gallatin, if the chance should be given to him, would be able to reduce the accusation to a certainty. Mr. Gallatin has had the chance, and after thirteen months examination behold! he has discerned that, by the prudent and judicious conduct of Mr. Pickering, he has gained 14,000 dollars for the United States in the remittances to Holland, every dollar of which he might have pocketed, if he had thought proper, in justice to the character of Pickering and for the sake of truth, this information is given.

Gen. Shee of Philadelphia has been appointed by the Governor to some military post. Mr. Relf, editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, making some remarks on his and other appointments, regrets the want of talents and respectability in most of the democrats who are exalted to office. Gen. Shee takes it all to himself, grows angry & sends a challenge to the editor. As much as to say—I acknowledge the truth of your remarks, and feel to de-vilish mad, I must fight. Mr. Relf refused to meet him. We hope his good sense and good principles occasioned this more than his being under bonds

for 4000 dollars to keep the peace; for whatever the fashionable world may think, we conceive that sound morality forbids the killing of a negro, an Indian or Jacobin, as much as of a good republican.

[Anti-Democracy.]
From Philadelphia, June 15.

By the snow George, Bell, from Cape Francois, in ten days, we are informed that Toussaint had revolted, in consequence of which three divisions of Lauder's troops had been engaged with the blacks and very roughly handled: no quarters were given.

Captain Harris, arrived at the Lazaratto from St. Martins, informs, that he left there, the 30th ult. at which time American markets were very low, and colonial produce high and on the advance. The port charges, it is said, were enormously high; and what is additional vexatious, no receipts or documents were given, by which to prove the expences which had incurred.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

THE Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati which stands adjourned to the fourth of July next, (it being Sunday,) the Members thereof are respectfully informed, that the said meeting will be held at Mr. Evans's Tavern in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members of the said society are requested to give their attendance.

By Order,
ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.

Mrs. Keets,
RETURNS her grateful acknowledgements to those Ladies and gentlemen who have patronized her since the opened school in Queen Ann's County, & begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged masters eminent in their different Professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and drawing, with Plain Work, Dresden Work, Tambour, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission £. 45 per annum; Music and Drawing excepted. A few Young Ladies may receive lessons in Drawing as day Scholars.
June 19, 1802. 3w.—22.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious Houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Myrtle Grove, on Miles River.
6-19. May 24, 1802.

Notice.

THE subscriber being anxious to comply with the following order, hereby requests those persons who have received Arms from the magazine in Easton, that he will attend to receive them.

JOHN COATES.

IN COUNCIL.
May 22d, 1802.

ORDERED that John Coates, Armorer at Easton, be and he is hereby authorized and required to collect all the Public Arms that are in the possession of the Militia in and about Easton.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dormatt, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty third day of November next,—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.
MATTHEW DORMAN,
Administrator. 6w.—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.
MARY ANNE RICE,
Executrix. 6w.—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, de'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1802.
Wm. Richmond, } Admin'rs.
Wm. Bryan, }
(Wye Manor.) 6w.—19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1802.
JAMES BACON, Adm'r.
6w.—19.

A Valuable Farm for Sale,

CONTAINING about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, and distant about three miles from Wye Mill. 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are very heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville, to which place wood may be conveniently transported; between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the Richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grafts. The improvements consists of an overseer's house, barn, cornhouse, and negro quarters, and there has been lately planted a peach orchard, containing about 300 trees of the choicest kinds. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms. Apply to
W. RICHMOND,
living near the premises,
Queen Ann's County, 2 m.
April 20, 1802. 15.

To be Ranted,

A VALUABLE Farm, situated on Choptank River, and if required a Lease will be given for three or four years. For terms apply to
TRISTRAM BOWDLE,
Easton, June 14, 1802.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

FOR Dick, a Mulattoish Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise, heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock kneed in one leg: both whereof are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions: brisk and sprightly in his manner: forward, talkative, and possessing (what is termed) a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River: particularly near Emmerson's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him, up to the subscriber, living on the Island in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward.

MATTS. BORDLEY.
The Island, Wye River,
Eastern Shore, Maryland,
June 4, 1802. 15.—22.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the 5th of this inst, a Negro Man, named Will, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his cloths can't be particularly described, but probably he may have on a brown cloth coat, and pair of corduroy pantletts, this fellow is very diffident and mild in appearance, and has a soft low speech. Any person taking up and securing said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if taken in Queen Ann's or Talbot county, 20 Dollars, but if out of the aforesaid counties 30 Dollars.

Mary Barrow,
living in Queen Ann's county,
June 12, 1802.

ALL Persons remaining indebted to the estate of Doctor Joshua Elbert, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, are once more required to make speedy payment to John Fisher of Talbot county, who will transact the business relative to said estate—and all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in to said Fisher legally proved, and in good order, on or before the first Monday in August next, on which day a dividend will be struck of the assets on hand, and payment may be received thereon accordingly, where no interfering circumstances make the claim doubtful. And those who fall will be excluded until assets which if any debts should remain outstanding they of course will be very small or bad. Attendance will be given on said day at the dwelling house of said Fisher, who is authorized to transact all such business as relates to the personal estate of said deceased, as well in our absence as though we were personally present, &c.

REBECCA ELBERT, Ad'r.
HENRY COSTINE, Ad'r.
June 11, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Orphans Court of Caroline County, finding it more convenient for persons holding accounts against deceased persons Estates, to have separate days for examining and passing the same, Do hereby inform all executors, administrators, and all persons holding such accounts, that they will sit on the last Tuesday in every month successively for the examination of the same.

Per Order of the Court,
P. RICHARDSON,
Reg. of Wills for Caroline County,
June 1, 1802.

Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Boston,
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and
James Clayland, Centreville.

The Public are respectfully informed that
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their
appointment, will in future keep a con-
stant supply of the following MEDI-
CINES, which are in high esteem,
and general use throughout the United
States, many of them being sold cheaper
than the Drugs of which they are com-
pounded, could be purchased at a retail
store.

HAMILTON'S Essence & Extract of Mus- tard;

A safe and effectual remedy for
Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-
cellently adapted both for external and in-
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and
by insensible perspiration, expelling the
superfluous and morbid humors; they are
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-
tite, aid digestion, remove flatulencies,
and cold or windy complaints in the stom-
ach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-
ing and dissolving quality, remove the most
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-
ness of the neck, joints, &c. furred
faces, head aches, indurated breasts,
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-
cine should be prescribed with equal success
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-
prise will cease when it is recollected that
all these complaints result from the same
cause—a flow of the circulation of the
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-
on you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-
tract of Mustard, which I believe has
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the
hip joint) under which I had labored for
a long time, and which had baffled every
article in the Materia Medica, and every
mode of treatment received into practice
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful, you are at liberty
to make it public.

Yours, &c.
P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South
Second street, between Mary and Chris-
tian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily
makes oath as follows, namely—that his
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very
dangerously situated, the consequence of a
severe cold after lying in, as to be confin-
ed to her bed for several weeks, and was
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-
withstanding the most respectable medical
advice was followed, & every probable re-
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second
street. The first application enabled her
to walk across the room, and the use of one
bottle restored her to her usual state of
Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer
Ferguson, J. J. one of the Justices of the
peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a
Pound of Cure."
For the prevention and cure of Bilious
and Malignant Fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect-
ly mild, so as to be used with
safety by persons in every
situation, and of every
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-
tal consequences. A dose never fails to
remove a cold, if taken on its first appear-
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-
bitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach
and severe head aches—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of cli-
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-
cious in preventing and curing disorders
attendant on long voyages, and should be
procured, and carefully preserved for use
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily
removing them, root and branch, without
giving pain.

GENUINE

Perfian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled
efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-
ry redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, sun
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Perfian
Lotion operates mildly, without impairing
that natural, insensible perspiration, which
is essential to health, yet its effects are
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin
delicately soft and clear, improving the
complexion, and restoring the bloom of
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-
some one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens
the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimoni-
ous lime and faulness, which suffered to
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of
the eyes, whether the effects of natural
weakness or of accident, speedily removing
inflammation, distensions of the eye, swell-
ings, itching and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which fre-
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. fe-
vers, and wonderfully strengthening a
weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived
of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which
gives immediate and lasting relief in the
most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application—and may be used
with the most perfect safety by pregnant
women, or on infants a week old, not
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart
which attends the exhibition of other re-
medies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head
ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the
Ladies) as an elegant and pleasant pre-
paration for chapped and sore lips, and
every blemish and inconvenience occasioned
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a
beautiful rosy color and delicate softness to
the lips.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent & In-
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured
by these drops, after the bark & every
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &
not one in a hundred has had occasion to
take more than one, & numbers not half
a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately
concern, are informed that a fresh
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who
have been cured by this medicine (a great
proportion of them after the skill of eminent
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-
strate its efficacy in expelling the venereal
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-
ful effects which often result from the im-
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-
tion is so gentle that it is given to vene-
real patients in a state of pregnancy, with the
utmost safety, & performs a cure without
disturbing the system, or producing any
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-
scription of the symptoms which obtain
in every stage of the disease, with
copious directions for their treatment,
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in
the shortest time and least inconveni-
ence possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.
June 12, 1802. 17.—21.

Notice

By Order of the Orphans court of Somers-
et county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber, of Somerset county, hath
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of William El-
gate Hitch, late of Somerset county, deced-
ed, all persons having claims against the
said decedent are warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof to the
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of
November next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day
of May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.
MARY HITCH,
Administrix.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber, of Dorchester county,
has obtained from the Orphans court of
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of
Administration de bonis non, with copy
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of
John Manning, late of the said county,
deceased; all persons having claims a-
gainst the said decedent, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the
first day of December next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day
of May, 1802.
THOMAS MANNING.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Personal Estate of
David Smith, late of said county, de-
ceased—all having claims against said
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before first day
of October next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day
of May, 1802.
JOHN A. SMITH, Admin'r
of David Smith: 4m. '19.

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and acquaintance, that
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on
McElderry's wharf, where he proposes
taking goods on storage, and also trans-
acting business on commission; he
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-
mising punctuality and dispatch in the
discharging thereof.

N. B. A genteel and well-finished
three story brick HOUSE to let, situa-
ted at the head of the Basin. En-
quire as above, or to Mr. Christopher
Hughes.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale

AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-
mises—will commence the sale of that va-
luable property called the Oak, conveni-
ently laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded
on the water—this property is situated in
a healthy and beautiful part of the coun-
ty and on the navigable waters of Saint
Michaels River, on the public road lead-
ing from this place to the town of Saint
Michaels—and is a good stand for any
kind of public business—One half the pur-
chase money with interest thereon to be
paid in nine, and the other half with in-
terest thereon in eighteen months from the
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th
day of August, will be sold at the said
Oak, about five hundred acres of the lands
called Plain Dealing, which will be di-
vided into several parcels or small Farms.—
On the said property there are tolerable
good buildings, and each farm will have
the advantage of a healthy and handsome
situation on the salt waters of Third Ha-
ven or Broad Creek, which affords the
greatest abundance of fish, oysters & wild
fowl in their seasons—For this property
the purchase money will be required in
four equal annual instalments with inter-
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession
may be had on the first day of January
ensuing—and particulars fully made known
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Eastern, 7th June, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late
of Caroline County, in Maryland, but
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,
lying in Caroline county aforesaid,
between the branches of Forwiling creek and
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-
ing from the one to the other of said
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into
three Lots or portions, and will be sold
separate or together, at may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 400
acres, including the Farm where Wil-
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient
quantity of timber, commands an extensive
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-
ed, with houses, orchards, and other
fruit trees, and a large part of it may
at a moderate expense, be converted into
excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 250
or 300 acres, including the Farm where
Solomon Jones now lives, the improve-
ments thereon are indifferent: it con-
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &
meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,
and is supposed to contain from 500 to
700 acres. This farm is well watered
and wooded, and is so generally known
for its fertility, valuable and extensive
improvements, that a more minute descrip-
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to trans-
act for all or any of these Lands may know
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

8m.—21.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, Printed at this Office
with neatness, accuracy & dispatch



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

(Vol. XIIIth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1802.

(No. 624.)

EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

Interesting Speech of PORTALIS, in the Legislature of France, in relation to the general features of the constitution, for the gratification of the public.

After describing the disordered state of religion in France previous to the accession of the first consul, he observed that the affairs of religion then fixed the anxious solicitude of the government. In forming any arrangement which should have the effect of restoring religious tranquility, the first question that presented itself was, "Is religion necessary to the support of a state and to the happiness of individuals?" In endeavoring to show that religion is essential to the government of nations, the orator sets out with allowing every degree of merit to the discovery, to the instruction, to the philosophy of modern times. "But whatever are our advantages, (said he) whatever state of perfection we may have reached, every good mind is forced to admit that no society can exist independent of morals, and that the restraints of laws are sufficient to secure the existence of this morality. For what purpose is it that magistrates exist, or that laws were formed? For what end is it that these laws hold out rewards and punishments? Is it not that they are to be guided by his reason, that he is naturally disposed to hope & to fear, & that legislators have employed this propensity of his nature to conduct him to happiness and to virtue? Can the utility of religion to society then be denied, which holds out so many promises, and is sanctioned by such powerful threatenings of punishment? The influence of laws and morals is sufficient. Laws only regulate certain actions; religion extends to every part of human conduct. Laws reach only to the external deportment; religion regulates the heart. Laws relate only to the citizen; religion lays hold of the man. When we speak of the force of laws, we consider the principle on which this force is founded. It depends less on the excellence of the laws than on their power. This excellence will always be more or less a subject of controversy. Unquestionably a law is more durable in proportion to its excellence, but its principle merit consists in its not being an argument, but a decision, not a simple position, but a fact. Of consequence a system of morals founded on religion has necessarily a degree of force which no system purely philosophical can ever possess. The multitude are much more impressed with what they are commanded to obey than what is proved to them to be right. Men in general require to have their opinion fixed. They have more need of maxims than of demonstration. He went on to discuss the question, how far an established religion was expedient to the stability and order of a state, and contended that it was consistent with the justest principles of policy. By the influence of an established religion, he argued that religious sentiments acquire "a character of energy, of readiness, and of certainty, which they could never derive from the mere influence of science. Among the advantages of an establishment was the union of external rites & ceremonies. True philosophy, said he, respects forms as much as pride despises them. There is a discipline necessary for conduct, as there is an order requisite for ideas. To deny

the utility of rites and religious observances in the practice of morality would be to deny the dominion of sensible notions over beings, not purely intellectual; it would be to deny the existence of the empire of habit. A religion purely abstracted or intellectual can never become a national or popular religion. Can a religion which should teach nothing to the senses or to the imagination, preserve its empire over the human heart? If nothing unites those professing a common faith, would there not in a few years be as many religions as there exist individuals? Have not useful truths need of being consecrated by salutary institutions?"

The justness of these views he illustrated by an appeal to history, and showed that if ever there has been any stable belief in the existence of God, if there has existed any uniformity of opinion respecting the nature and destination of man, it has only existed among those adopting one system of worship, and united by the ties of an established religion. By religious institutions, he maintained, could the great truths of religion alone be preserved, and it was placed under the special protection of the great authority of nature. He next contrasted the effects of religion and atheism on the happiness of man. The fanaticism of an atheist, he remarks, tends as much to disconcert mankind as religion to unite them. "It does not make them tolerant, but renders them disposed to turn every thing sacred into ridicule. It dissolves all the ties which unite men together; it dries up the springs of sensibility, and stifles all the spontaneous emotions of nature; it strengthens self love, and makes it degenerate in gloomy self interestedness, it substitutes doubts for truths; it gives new vigor to the passions, and is weak in resisting error; and it inspires pretensions without giving additional light. From licentiousness of opinions it leads to licentiousness of conduct; it hardens the heart; it destroys every endearing tie; it annihilates civil society. Superstition and fanaticism have their origin in the imperfections of human nature. With a lively imagination, with a feeble judgment or a contracted spirit an individual may be superstitious in other subjects as well as those connected with religion. It is not at all a contradiction for an individual to be at once impious and superstitious. We might produce as instances of this the legends of the middle ages, and some atheists of our times. On the other hand, every opinion, religious, political, or philosophical, may create enthusiasts & fanatics. Many points of grammar have endangered a civil war, and contests have begun in nations about the choice of a rope dancer. It is not fair, then, to impute to religion those evils which have existed independent of it, or which would continue to exist then if it were abolished. Men in general have need of faith to prevent them from being credulous; they require a form of external worship to preserve them from superstitions; an established religion is the only barrier which can protect us against the torrents of false opinions of a more or less dangerous kind, which the delirium of human reason would invent. Let us not fear the return of fanaticism.

Our manners, our illumination secure us against its approach. We honor literature, we cultivate the sci-

ences by showing proper respect for religion; we may be philosophers without impiety, and impressed with sentiments of religion without fanaticism." He combated at length the position, that religion has been productive of disorder and misery to mankind. Those crimes from which the misery originates he traces to their source, and shows that they could not with the smallest degree of reason be ascribed to religion, but were the effect of causes over which even religion had no complete control. On the importance of public instruction he expatiates with much ability and eloquence, and contends that without the aid of religion this most interesting object could never be accomplished.

"Science, exclaimed he, can only be the portion of a few, but with religion instruction may be gained without being learned. It is religion which discloses to man every interesting and useful truth, without either the means or the labor of painful research." On this point he quotes the sentiments expressed by the members of the several departments and assemblies of the republic, all of whom declare the decay of national instruction and earnestly urge the necessity of making religious sentiment the grand work of the education of youth. He then remarks that religious ideas which have contributed more than any other circumstances to the civilization of mankind. It is by the assistance of religious ideas the first legislators sought to moderate and to soften the passions and afflictions of the human heart." He illustrates his ideas by referring to the laws of all the great legislators of antiquity who founded their rules for the education of youth on the grand basis of religion. He extends his view on the subject, and presents an interesting picture of the effects of religion, in preserving the peculiar habits of social life. He describes with much feeling the effect of those days of rest, which the Christian system has prescribed. "Apart from our cities is the spirit of religion which preserves the spirit of society. The inhabitants assemble and see each other on days of repose. By mutual intercourse the habits of mutual affection are contracted. The youths who wish to render themselves distinguished adopt an innocent luxury which tends more to soften than to corrupt their manners. After the severest toils, instructions and relaxation are at once experienced. August ceremonies strike the senses and interest the heart; religious exercises prevent the dangers which could not fail to arise from inactive idleness. At the approach of religious solemnities families are united in the most endearing bonds of affection; former enemies are reconciled, even the wicked experience something like remorse; take religion from the heart of man, and by what will you replace it? If it is not pre-occupied by good, it must afford a place for evil. The mind and the heart cannot long continue void." These he goes on to observe, were the principles on which the government had acted in the plans they had formed for restoring religious tranquility to France. He states the circumstances under which Christianity appears to have the best claims to support, & the Catholic system is to be the established religion of the French people. He expatiates at much length on the beneficial effects of the christian religion in

accelerating the civilization of all those countries where its influence has been felt. He ascribes to its influence many of the best efforts of genius in the various departments of literature and science. "The salutary influence of the christian religion in all the countries in which it has been introduced has been noticed by all writers. If the compass has opened us to the different regions of the world it is christianity which has made them the seats of civilization. It may be said that christianity was abused. But what is the institution which has not been subject to abuse? what is the good that has existed without a mixture of evil? what is the nation, what is the government, what is the public body who is the individual who could sustain the species of examination to which the christian priest is exposed?" he goes on to notice, that among those nations where Christianity was established, the arts and sciences had flourished in the greatest splendor. Its influence he notices in every department of literature and the arts. He describes its natural precepts and religious doctrines, and points out in them all that is most interesting in the religion of nature, or in the profoundest discoveries of philosophy, attended with a simplicity and precision which others have never been able to reach. "It is not, (says he) or individuals entertain clearer notions than prevailed in the days of Socrates or Plato, on the great truths of the being of a God, of the immortality of the human soul, of a state of future retribution to what are we indebted for it, but to christianity? affording to the institution of the christian priesthood, he asks, "is there any religion better adapted to the situation of states and to the policy of government? this religion presents nothing purely local, nothing which can limit its influence to a particular age. It discovers itself as the religion of the world. After having therefore recognized the utility and necessity of religion in general, the French government could not reasonably abjure christianity, which beyond all other established religions, is that which is the best adapted to our religion and our manners." He is at pains to show that this determination of the French government is by no means inconsistent with policy, or contrary to the most enlarged principles of toleration. The ideas which they have adopted, while they will have the effect of restoring the influence of religious sentiment in France, he contends, partake in no degree the bigotry, or the persecution, of an exclusive system of religion. He states with considerable particularity the difference between giving protection to a religion, and rendering it exclusive and domineering. To protect a religion was to place it under the support of the laws, to prevent it from being molested, to guarantee to those who professed it the enjoyment of their spiritual rights, equally with that of the security of their persons and property. In the simple system of protection, there was nothing exclusive; many religions might be protected—all might receive support. Having laid down this general principle, he argues very much at large on the arrangement which the government had adopted with respect to the Roman Catholic religion; he contended that though from the attachment of the French people to the Catholic

Athen, this would be the prevailing system, yet that every species of persecution would be avoided, that all would be left in the full enjoyment of the rights of conscience and the freedom of opinion. Every just principle of policy suggested the expediency of an arrangement with the Holy See, which would put an end to religious divisions, and satisfy the wishes of the French people. But the same principles condemned persecution in every form, and recommended freedom of worship in all the latitude which liberty claimed as its due. On this point, of the expediency of conforming to the wishes of the French people in the establishment of the Catholic system, he enters into a variety of arguments, all, however, only tending to illustrate the general principles he had formerly stated. From this he proceeds to an explanation of the several regulations, which, by the arrangement with the Holy See, had been formed. This part of the speech will, however, be better understood by a perusal of the argument itself.

"He observes" that the French government has treated with the Pope, not as a foreign potentate, but as the head of the church universal, of which the Catholics form a part. It has agreed with him on the terms according to which the Catholics shall continue to exercise their religion in France. Such is the object of the convention entered into between the government and Pius VII. and of the specific articles of the convention. The French protestants have no chief, but they have a discipline, which is the same in the different persuasions; suitable instructions have been fixed upon, and according to the specific articles of these different sects have been settled." He concluded, after some further explanation of the convention in the following terms: "by the nature of things religious institutions are those which unite mankind most forcibly together; those which most interruptedly present themselves in all the situations of life; those which speak most sensibly to the heart; those which afford the greatest consolation under all the inequalities of fortune, and which alone can render terrible the dangers and the injustice inseparable from the social state. In a word, they are those which in a more direct manner, than any other, are presenting to the criminal the prospect of repentance, best deserve to be the means to the succour of our weaknesses: how deeply interested, therefore, is the country in holding out protection to religion, since it is more especially by the influence of religion that so many individuals destined to bear the heat and burden of the day still continue attached to their country."

"Citizens legislators, all the true friends of liberty will bless you for having aspired to the practice of those grand maxims which the experience of ages has consecrated, and which has uniformly secured the happiness of nations, and formed the strength of empires."

Reflections on the Re-Establishment of the Roman Catholic Religion in France.

ABUSES, which time and custom have introduced, time and custom must correct. Men destitute of religion are not the fit instruments to purify its corruptions: Nor is superstition cured by attempts to wear out of the mind the religious sense. The Duponts & Clootres, even the Brissots and Rolands, strove to destroy fanaticism by infidelity; and to detach men from a false worship, by inspiring a contempt of all sacred rites. But Atheists and Sceptics are not likely to prepare the way for rational piety: To subvert is not to reform, to insult is not to reclaim. A counteraction of the mind is produced by such violent assaults of its habits and opinions, which prevents its stopping at a middle point, and being impelled to one extreme, it rebounds to the other, with a force proportioned to that which gave the impulse. The gradual correction of the abuses of popery, which was taking place before the revolution, promised as much to the cause of pure religion, as the rage for demolition and change, which has since operated. There does appear to be some amendment of the ancient system; but we see no reason for expecting that eradication of its errors and abuses, which we were

told would compensate for all the crimes and horrors, and miseries, attending the subversion of the old establishment.

Hitherto events have not countenanced that confident interpretation of the scripture prophecies, in favor of the revolution, in which some have indulged themselves. It would not be intended that we should make precepts of prophecies; or derive them from an insight into futurity; or be able ever to interpret a prediction but by its accomplishment.

We are told this restoration of christianity takes off the reproach of infidelity from the French. We have never supposed that religion was plucked from the heart of every man in France; but every one knows, or may know that the several successions of Rulers have disclaimed all faith in christianity for themselves, and uniformly pursued a system, calculated to discourage, and frequently to prevent the free observance of its institutions.

Notwithstanding the present orthodox profession of the Chief, we cannot help remembering, that he was a Mussulman in Egypt; tho' we know it is possible the question between Christ and Mahomet may appear in a new light in his new situation.

If such a man can regard his celebration of the christian rites as any thing else than a devout farce, it is extraordinary. It is well if the usurper upon the other rights of man and society, can establish toleration from a real respect to the rights of conscience; if he has excluded some of the ancient corruptors from his new establishment, from a desire to see christianity exist in its purity and simplicity. The retention of the heathen calendar is not very respectful to the religion which is introduced. We cannot but notice also a foliety that the christian may not abate the warlike spirit; worship in time of peace, is celebrated with military parade. While the high praises of God are in their mouth, a two edged sword is in their hand.

If we are to judge of the sentiments of the present rulers, by the speech of Portalis, they do not wish to be thought believers, tho' they avow themselves Catholics. This speech is one of the greatest insults upon Christianity. It has the air of an apology to the illiberal and bigoted, who understand that they have established this thing, not from any opinion of the truth or intrinsic excellencies of the religion, but to keep women and children in awe, and controul the mob. He uses some metaphysical arguments in favor of religion, speaking in the plural, since matters little which or what system of faith and worship is received, Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan or Pagan, provided the people are attached to it, and to the government that prescribes it. He excludes the adoption of the present religion, instead of some more perfect one, which might have been made, from the necessity of conforming to inveterate prejudices. They must content themselves under the mortification, by recollecting that christianity has contributed to civilize Europe; that their music, painting and poetry, had their birth in the churches; and that if Popery is not the religion of Heaven or of Nature, it was the religion of Bolivar and Fenton.

Mrs. Keets,

RECEIVED her grateful acknowledgements to those Ladies and gentlemen who have patronised her since she opened school in Queen Ann's County, & begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged mistress eminent in their different Professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and drawing, with Plain Work, Drapery Work, Tailor, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission £. 25 per annum. Music and Drawing excepted. A few young Ladies may receive lessons in Drawing as day Scholars.

June 19th 1802.

FLANKS
For sale at this Office.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 3.

To the Citizens of the United States.
When your beloved WASHINGTON the father of his country, died! You saw with increased sensibility the universe in tears! Americans how did your bosoms dilate and glow, when at the first meeting of your political fathers followed the melancholy event, you saw the call for a MONUMENT worthy of the sublime virtues you hoped to perpetuate, universally applauded!

How then fellow countrymen, have ye permitted two whole years to pass since the noble and natural resolution everywhere individually formed; and the traveller still ask in vain, where is the NATIONAL MONUMENT, sacred to the Public and Private Virtue to the names of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON!

Columbians! You owe to the world, as well as to yourselves, an apology, or an explanation, for the mysterious delay of your acknowledged duty: Since nothing can be more true, than that a mere difference of opinion, respecting the form of a monument, or the mode of its elevation, is the sole cause. To prove this let us agree at once to obviate all difficulty, by uniting and simply to accord with the annexed, now in operation:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO A
MONUMENT,
Sacred to the Public and Private Virtue, dedicated to
George Washington,

To be erected in the City bearing his name by the voluntary contribution of citizens of the United States only.—The form and inscriptions, to be under the entire direction of three Trustees.

I. These articles of subscription for a Monument to WASHINGTON, may be opened in any district or part of the United States, provided that none but citizens be allowed to subscribe, and that no individual be allowed to contribute in his own name more than one Eagle, (or ten Dollars) to the subscription fund.

II. The name of each subscriber shall be entered in a book, and transmitted with the subscription money to either Branch of the Bank of the United States.

III. To render the whole design as simple as may be, three trusty and well beloved friends, Rufus Washington, John Marshall, Judge in the Supreme Court of the United States, and Benjamin Stoddard, late Secretary of the Navy of the United States, or any two of them, are hereby empowered & requested to carry the whole design into effect, in such manner as in their wisdom may be deemed most honorable to the memory of Washington.

IV. Should the sum hereby collected be more than sufficient for a Monument or Mausoleum, whatever the object of our regard may be called, the Trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus to increase the fund which Washington began, when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

V. The Trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription monies from the Bank, in which they are deposited at discretion, and also deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of Washington or in the Library of the National University, founded by Washington; they are also requested to publish whenever they think fit, statements of their progress in the important work hereby assigned to their care.

To be Rented

A VALUABLE Farm lying in Carroll County, about two miles from Dover Ferry, has a convenient landing on Choptank River, now in the tenure of David Waddle; there is an excellent apple orchard and a considerable quantity of other fruit trees, there are three fields on the farm containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each; the houses are all in excellent repair. For terms apply to

WM. FRAZIER.

June 21st. 1802.

TRENTON, June 21;

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT!

Barnborough, Gloucester county, June 16, 1802.

On the 8th instant a melancholy accident took place in this vicinity. Mr. Jeremiah Mahong, being exceedingly fond of his gun, taking it into his hand said in a joke to his wife, come out and I will learn you to exercise; upon which she took another gun into her hand that had been, without their knowledge, loaded by her brother in order to shoot some crows, which she carefully held in her hands, and when she attempted to snap it, unfortunately went off, the whole load entered his head just under his left eye, and went out just behind his right ear; and he fell lifeless at her feet. He was about twenty-three years of age, and the about seventeen; they had been married a fortnight the evening before. The distressing scene is not easily described, as an uncommon fondness had subsisted between them. An inquest was held over the body, and the jury returned their verdict, that his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his wife.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) June 15.

We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Raleigh dated the 10th inst. from which we extract the following alarming information. "I am sorry to inform you that the citizens of this town are obliged to be under arms every night owing to the behavior of the negroes. Mr. ——— Tony was heard by a gentleman on Monday, telling a negro in an off house, that the town was to be set on fire on Monday evening. Both the negroes were taken before a magistrate, who, on the evidence of the gentlemen, committed them to goal. Tony, it is thought, will be hanged."

All the judges of the superior courts of this state met in this city on Thursday last to hold their court of conference; but the law of this state having prohibited attorneys from pleading in this court, no gentleman of the bar attended. The judges then therefore, in a private room, and after consulting and deciding upon each of the cases, adjourned to the next day, when they will hold court at home, where they can more fully consider the necessary law authorities.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

We understand that a communication has been made to our government by Mr. Pichon, general commercial agent of the French republic, in relation to the recent events at St. Domingo, from which it appears, that in consequence of the representations from our government he had offered his interposition, in the strongest manner, respecting the treatment experienced by Messrs. Rogers and Davidson, and has rectified certain erroneous accounts which had excited unfavorable sentiments towards them.

Accompanying the communication is, we learn, the copy of a letter received by Mr. Pichon from the quarter master general of the army of St. Domingo, written in obedience to the instructions of general Leclerc.

The letter states that owing to the convulsions attendant on the arrival of the French forces in the island, the rights of commerce have unavoidably suffered. The apprehension respecting a future supply of provisions, occasioned by the confiscation of the Cape, increased the necessity of directing their attention to the American shipping; and the dread of their falling into the hands of the enemy produced a general embargo throughout the colony. Though the measure may have operated harshly on the general interests of trade, the individuals could not complain of their personal treatment. The requisitions for articles to supply the army were not made till the rates were fixed according to the prices of the place.

A gentleman from New Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from France to take possession of that rich and delightful country, Bayou Central.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, June 29.

Departed this life on Saturday night last, after a few days illness, Mrs. Rebecca Goldborough, relict of Henry Goldborough, Esq. late of Talbot county.

We learn that on Wednesday night last Capt. Samuel Thomas had the misfortune to sustain the loss of one of his hands. He was accidentally knocked overboard, whilst the packet was on her way in the bay to Baltimore.

ANECDOTE OF FOOTE.

Foot, whose talent lay in lampooning and mimicry, even in early life, obtained the knack of imitating a general officer in several peculiarities of his speech and deportment and the mimic often exercised his talents at the expense of the general, who, being informed of it sent for Foot and thus addressed him:—"Sir, I hear you have an excellent talent at mimicking characters, and that among others I have been the subject of your ridicule?"—"O Sir," said Foot with great propriety, "I take all my acquaintance off at times, & what is more particular, I often take myself off."—"Do so," said the other, "pry give us a specimen." Foot immediately put on his hat and gloves, took his cane, making a short bow, and then said:—"The officer who was General Blakeney, waited some minutes for his return, but on enquiry found to his great mortification, that Foot had indeed taken himself off, by leaving the house."

A most awful and singular death happened at West Point, the latter part of February, which we have not seen mentioned in the papers. It was of the widow Abigail Ingersoll. Her family were all gone to one of the neighbors, except her eldest son who went to bed between eight and eight o'clock. A little past nine, a little grand-daughter, just coming home found the house on fire, and called her uncle in the chamber, who came down and extinguished it. A few minutes afterwards, he discovered his mother dead or rather, he said, it is supposed that while lighting her pipe she was taken by apoplexy, and fell back, and was found in the room. One foot was found on the floor, which, when discovered, was found to be of any other part was to be discovered. Her head was burnt off, both arms, one leg and a foot, and one thigh bone, and all confined to adhere and in the space of one and an half hour. There were no remains of clothing or flesh to be found, and little or no fire on the hearth. Mrs. Ingersoll was very fat & corpulent, and it is astonishing that so great a quantity of flesh could have been so completely consumed in that short space of time.

[Mass. paper.]

Arrangements are making in several States for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legislature of that State, on the 30th of June, to take into consideration matters of importance.

[To take into consideration, no doubt, the article respecting the cession of the Mississippi Territory.]
N. Y. D. Ad.

THE SCHOONER FAIR AMERICAN.

LAUNCHED on the 19th of June, built of the best materials, and adapted to carry 1500 or 1600 bushels of grain, will be ready in a few days, for conveying grain. She has also a good cabin for the reception and accommodation of passengers. Any gentleman who may please to favor with their commands, shall be strictly attended to. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, living near the place called the Oak.

GEORGE SHANAHAN,
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
June 25, 1852.

Public Vendor.

The subscriber, being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey all (or so much of) the Real Estate of Edward Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased, for the use of the Creditors of the said Edward Dawson, in pursuance thereof,

WILL be offered at Public Sale at Collins's Cross Roads, on Saturday the 24th day of July at 10 o'clock P. M. all that Valuable Farm whereon Elijah Croomen, junr. now lives, formerly the property of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, containing about one hundred and sixty two acres of land, called and known by the name of Dawson's Hazard, a dwelling house thereon, with a number of other convenient houses for farming, & about one hundred apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees; about 10 miles from Denton, and 7 from Potter's Landing in said county. Elijah Croomen, junr. who lives on the premises, will show any person who may want to view the lands and improvements. The terms of sale will be fifteen months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The creditors of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery Court in 3 months from the day of sale.

PHILIP RICHARDSON,
Trustee.

Caroline County,
June 19, 1852. 5w-24.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 26th inst. a Negro Woman, named Precilla, with two children, one a girl about six years old; the other a boy about four years old. Precilla is about thirty-five years of age, and about five feet five inches high, stout, well made, very black & a large mouth. She is a valuable woman, and has been acquainted with the subscriber for many years. She took away with her two children, two striped petticoats, two shifts, one brown linen, the other muslin. The children are also black, and the girl has a large head and a very flat nose. Any person or persons apprehending and securing the said Precilla and her two children as aforesaid, in any jail, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by me, THOMAS BRUFF, of St. Michaels, Talbot county.

June 27th, 1852.
N. B. Precilla formerly lived in Caroline, with Mr. John Valliant, and may now be in that neighborhood. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or giving said negroes passage at their peril.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons remaining indebted to the estate of Doctor Joshua Elbert, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, are once more required to make speedy payment to John Fisher of Talbot county, who will transact the business relative to said estate, and all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in to said Fisher, legally proved, and in good order, on or before the first Monday in August next, on which day a dividend will be struck of the assets on hand, and payment may be received thereon accordingly, where no interfering circumstances make the claim doubtful. And those who fail will be excluded until assets which if any do be should remain outstanding they of course will be very small or bad. Attendance will be given on said day at the dwelling house of said Fisher, who is authorized to transact all such business relative to the personal estate of said deceased, as well in our absence as though we were personally present, &c.

REBECCA ELBERT, Ad'r.
HENRY COLEMAN, Ad'r.
June 11, 1852.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nehemiah Dorman, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty third day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.
MATTHEW DORMAN,
Administrator. 6w-19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of George Rice, late of Worcester county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of November next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and two.
MARY ANNE RICE,
Executrix. 6w-19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Arthur Bryan, late of Talbot County, de'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 24th day of May, 1852.
Wm. Bryan, Administrator.
(Wm. Manner.) 6w-19.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Capt. John Handy, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having any claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, as they may be otherwise by law excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1852.
JAMES BACON, Ad'r.
6w-19.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 5th of this inst. a Negro Man, named Will, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his clothes can't be particularly described, but probably he may have on a brown cloth coat, and pair of corduroy pants; this fellow is very diffident and mild in appearance, and has a soft low speech. Any person taking up and securing said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if taken in Queen Anne's or Talbot county, 30 Dollars, but if out of the aforesaid counties 25 Dollars.

Mary Barrow,
living in Queen Ann' county.
June 12, 1852.

To be Ranted,

A VALUABLE Farm, situated on Choptank River, and if required a Lease will be given for three or four years. For terms apply to TRISTRAM BOWLE, Easton, June 12, 1852.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which consists of fine Timber. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good convenient houses now building on said farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, on Miles River.

27-19. May 24, 1852.

Notice.

THE Orphans Court of Caroline County, finding it more convenient for persons holding accounts against deceased persons Estates, to have separate days for examining and passing the same, Do hereby inform all executors, administrators, and all persons holding such accounts, that they will sit on the 1st Tuesday in every month successively for the examination of the same.

Per Order of the Court.
J. RICHARDSON,
Reg. of Wills for Caroline County,
June 1, 1852.

On the 2d Monday in July at the hour of 12 o'clock, will be offered at Public Sale on the Premises,

A LOT of Land containing 283 acres of a Tract or Parcel of Land, commonly known by the name of Little England, lying on the County road from Easton to Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of Mr. James Sherwood. As this land has been before offered for sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. The whole of the improvements of the Little England farm, are on the property offered for sale.

And on Tuesday the day following will be again offered for the last time, the residue of the Lots near the town of Easton, heretofore unsold, together with the Reversion of two highly improved lots in the town under lease to Mr. Henry Nicols and Justus Taggart.

JOHN EDMONDSON,

Trustee.

June 21, 1852.

N. B. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR Dick, a Mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent, which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise, heavy and sleepy. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders and slightly knock-kneed in one leg; both of which are plump, and handsomely made. He is easy and quick in his motions; brisk and sprightly in his manner; forward, talkative, and possessing what is termed a good deal of jaw. The mark of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humour, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, soft, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enlivened.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River; particularly near Emmerson's near house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the land in said River; or secure him, so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward.

MATTS. BORDLEY,

The Island, Wye River,
Eastern Shore, Maryland,
June 4, 1852. 11-77.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1852.

THE Meeting of the Society of the Chesapeake, which stands adjourned to the 1st of July next, (it being Sunday,) the Members thereof are respectfully informed, that the said meeting will be held at Mr. Evans's Tavern in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The members of the said Society are requested to give their attendance.

By Order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec'y.

Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and
James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their
appointment, will in future keep a con-
stant supply of the following MEDICINES,
which are in high esteem,
and general use throughout the United
States; many of them being sold cheaper
than the Drugs of which they are com-
pounded, could be purchased at a retail
store.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Must- ard.

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both
in a fluid state and in pills, and thus ex-
tremely adapted both for external and in-
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and
by insensible perspiration, expelling the
superfluous and morbid humors; they are
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-
tite, aid digestion, remove flying pains,
and cold or windy complaints in the sto-
mach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-
ing and dissolving quality, remove the most
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-
ness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled
faces, head aches, indurated breasts,
white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and
will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet
or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-
cine should be preferred with equal success
to such a variety of cases, but this sur-
prise will cease when it is recollected that
all these complaints result from the same
cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the
humors or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-
on you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-
tract of Mustard, which I believe has
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the
hip joint) under which I had labored for
a long time, and which had baffled every
article in the Materia Medica, and every
mode of treatment received into practice
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South
Second Street, between Mary and Chris-
tian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily
makes oath as follows, namely—that his
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-
fected with Chronic Rheumatism, very
dangerously situated, the consequence of a
feverish cold after lying in, as to be con-
fined to her bed for several weeks, and was
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-
withstanding the most respectable medical
advice was followed. Every probable re-
medy attempted, when seeing several cases of
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second
Street. The first application enabled her
to walk across the room, and the use of the
bottle restored her to her usual state of
Health and Strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Signed and subscribed before Ebenezer
Barnhart, one of the Justices of the
County of Philadelphia.

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly
mild, & as to be used with
safety by persons in every
situation, and of every
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-
cretions—to restore and amend the diges-
tion—to produce a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-
tal consequences. A wife never fails to
remove a cold if taken on its first appear-
ance—they are celebrated for removing ha-
bitual constipation—stagnation in the stomach
and bowels—head aches—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of cli-
mate.

They have been found remarkably effica-
cious in preventing and curing disorders
attendant on long voyages, and should be
procured, and carefully preserved for use
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE

German Corn-Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily
removing them, root and branch, without
giving pain.

GENUINE

Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free
from corrosive and repellent minerals (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled
efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-
tory redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun
burns, prickly heat, &c. The Persian
Lotion operates mildly, without impeding
the natural insensible perspiration, which
is essential to health, yet its effects are
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin
delicately soft and clear, improving the
complexion, and restoring the bloom of
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-
some one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the em-
malgama decay, and cleanses and whitens
the teeth, by absorbing all their acrimoni-
ous humors and foulness, which, if suffered to
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of
the eye, whether the effects of natural
weakness or of accident, speedily removing
inflammation, discharges of humor, pain,
itching and flux on the eye, never
failing to cure those maladies which fre-
quently succeed the small pox, measles, &c. &c.
and, wonderfully preserving the sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly depri-
ved of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which
gives immediate and lasting relief in the
most severe inflammation.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application, and may be used
with the most perfect safety by pregnant
women, or on infants a week old, not
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-
gerous ingredients whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart
which attends the exhibition of other re-
medies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head
ache.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended particularly to the
Ladies as an elegant and pleasant pre-
paration for chapped and sore lips, and
every blemish and imperfection occasioned
by cold, frost, &c. the same restoring a
beautiful red color and giving strength to
the lips.

INEFFECTUAL

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent & In-
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured
by these drops, after the bark & every
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &
not one in a hundred has had occasion to
take more than one, & numbers not half
a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately
concern, are informed that a fresh
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who
have been cured by this medicine (a great
proportion of them after the skill of eminent
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-
strates its efficacy in expelling the venereal
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-
ful effects which often result from the im-
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-
tion is so gentle that it is given to vene-
real patients in a state of pregnancy, with the
utmost safety, & performs a cure without
disturbing the system, or producing any
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-
scription of the symptoms which ob-
tain in every stage of the disease, with
copious directions for their treatment,
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in
the shortest time and least inconveni-
ence possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 13, 1802. 4m. 21.

Notice.

By Order of the Orphans Court of Somers-

set County.

THIS is to give notice, that the Sub-
scriber, of Somerset County, has
obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset
County, Letters of Administration on the
personal estate of William Eliza-
beth Hitch, late of Somerset County, decen-
sed, all persons having claims against the
said deceased are warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the 20th day of
November next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day of
May, Eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber, of Dorchester County,
has obtained from the Orphans Court of
the said county, Letters of Adminis-
tration on the personal estate of
John Manning, late of the said county,
deceased, all persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, on or before the
first day of December next, they may other-
wise be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

6m. 19.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber of Dorchester County,
has obtained from the Orphans Court
of Dorchester County, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Personal Estate of
David Smith, late of said county, de-
ceased—all having claims against said
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before first day of
October next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Adminr.

of David Smith. 4m. 19.

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and acquaintance, that
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on
McKendry's wharf, where he proposes
taking goods on storage, and also trans-
acting business on commission; he
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-
mitting punctuality and dispatch in the
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-
gust next, at 12 o'clock on the pre-
mise, will commence the sale of that va-
luable property called the Out, convenient-
ly laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-
rious sizes. Many of which are bounded
on the water—this property is situated in
a healthy and beautiful part of the count-
y and on the navigable waters of Saint
Michael's River, on the public road lead-
ing from this place to the town of Saint
Michael's—and is a good place for any
kind of public business. One half the pur-
chase money will (satisfy) thereon to be
paid in cash, and the other half with in-
terest thereon in eighteen months from the
day of sale, and on Thursday the 12th
day of August, will be sold at the said
Out, about five hundred acres of the Land
called Plain Dealing, which will be dis-
cided into several parcels or small Farms.
On the said property there are valuable
good buildings, and each farm will have
the advantage of a healthy and beautiful
situation on the salt water of Third Har-
bor or Broad Creek, which affords the
greatest abundance of fish, oysters &c. will
fowl in their season. For this property
the purchase money will be required in
four equal annual instalments with inter-
est thereon from the day of sale. Possession
may be had on the first day of January
ensuing—and particulars fully made known
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, for

LLOYD NICOLS.

Eastern, 7th June, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

OFFER at Private Sale, all the
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late
of Dorchester County, in Maryland, but
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,
lying in Caroline County, Maryland,
between the branches of Pawling Creek and
Hunting, divided by the main road lead-
ing from the one to the other of said
creeks.

This Land, will be divided into
three Lots or portions, and will be sold
separately or together, as may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 100
acres, including the Farm where Wil-
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient
quantity of timber, commands an extensive
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-
ed, with houses, orchards, and other
fruit trees, and a large part of it may
as a moderate expense, be converted into
excellent meadow.

The second Lot will contain about 250
or 300 acres, including the Farm where
Solomon Jones now lives; the improve-
ments thereon are indifferent, it con-
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &
meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Manor
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,
and is supposed to contain from 500 to
700 acres. This farm is well watered
and wooded, and is so generally known
for its fertility, valuable and extensive
improvements, that a more minute descrip-
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat
for all or any of these Lands may know
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802. 8m. 21.

BLANKS

Of all kinds Printed at this Office

with accuracy, and in dispatch

Blank Executions,

For Sale at this Office,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

For the raising of the new army, then to expect great numbers to be in doubt as to much of their loyalty as of their confidence. Another great question is, they are to be raised in the same manner as the old army, or are they to be raised in a different manner? This is a question of great importance, and one which will be decided by the people.

It is a question of great importance, and one which will be decided by the people. The new army is to be raised in a different manner from the old army, and this is a question of great importance. The people will decide this question, and they will decide it wisely.

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former gentleman, the following is extracted from it: "I thank you heartily for your letter, tho' it grieved me very much that I thank you, because it enables me to clear up the most infamous villainous trick, played either to you or to me or to us both. It is easy to clear it up, for I can conscientiously deny absolutely to have written to anybody in the world, such a letter about you and your character, as that which your letter contains a specimen. I deny upon my conscience and honor, that I ever wrote a line which intimated even the least doubt about your moral character, far less was I capable of writing or saying to any body in the world such infamous lies and villainous slanders against you. I declare that I never heard or read anything which could in any way be construed as detrimental to your character as a man or as a citizen."

Your letter mentions an American Gazette received by you more than a year ago, containing a letter, said to be written by me to a Congressman in America. By your words I must understand, that the long passage copied in your letter, marked with "A" makes part of that pretended letter. As this passage contains such gross slanders, such a personal attack on your honor, which if not proved by facts and witnesses, must fall back on the character of that passage with all its weight of calumny and infamy, and if I am accused of being the author of this passage, I would wish you had been pleased to name the gazette, with its number, and date, place of publication, and the name of the printer. But wherever it may be printed it is an infamous forgery. I never wrote a syllable about the history of your life, which is entirely unknown to me."

It will be recollected, that Professor Robinson was the author of the "Proof of a conspiracy against the Christian Religion," and that he was the exposé of the European Illuminati. The calumnies uttered against him in this country are undoubtedly remembered.

To be Rented.
A VALUABLE Farm, situated on Choptank River, and if acquired a Lease will be given for three or four years. For terms apply to **TRISTRAM BOWDLER**, Easton, June 14, 1862.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN away on the 5th of this inst; a Negro Man, named Will, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his clothes can't be particularly described, but probably he may have on a brown cloth coat, and pair of corduroy pantilets, this fellow is very diffident and mild in appearance, and has a soft low speech. Any person taking up and securing said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if taken in Queen Anne's or Talbot county, 20 Dollars, but if out of the aforesaid counties 30 Dollars.

Mary Burrow, living in Queen Anne county, June 12, 1862.

BLANES For Sale at the Office.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON. An accused letter from Professor Robinson to Professor Robinson, has been published at the request of the

BOSTON, June 19

INTERESTING EXTRACT

Frank Delaware, May 22, 1862.

There appears within a few weeks past to be a wonderful political change in this State; and our friends entertain a full confidence of completely retrieving the character of Delaware at the approaching election. This change has been produced, it is supposed, on correct and proper principles. Mr. Bayard deserves that nothing has contributed to much to it as the late election in Massachusetts. The citizens of Kent county gave Mr. Bayard an "entertainment in Dover the week before last. In Sussex one on a much larger scale will be given during the court in June. The enthusiasm of the people on this subject is increased by the discovery of a correspondence of Mr. Jackson with Mr. Bayard, and others of the party. An object of which it is to excite them to any their utmost efforts to displace Mr. Bayard."

The senate and house of representatives of this state, having disagreed on the subject of the materials to compose the monument to Washington—the former being in favor of marble, the latter bronze—the subject has been postponed to the next session of the general court.

NORWICH, (Con.) June 16.

On Sunday last between 11 and twelve o'clock, as a son of Mr. John Nichols, of Preston, was wandering in a neighboring swamp in search of swamp apples, he suddenly discovered the bulker in a tumultuous motion around him. Turning himself, he perceived a monstrous serpent already in the attitude of springing upon the defenceless child. Frightened, the astonished lad ran with speedy steps to his father's house, and alarmed an elder brother, who immediately hastened with a loaded gun to the horrid scene. Observing a number of birds flitting in the thicket, uttering distorted notes he proceeded with caution into the bulker where he soon got sight, at the distance of about two rods, of this monstrous reptile. He immediately aimed at him, but unfortunately his gun missed fire three successive times; on hearing the snap of the piece, the snake immediately made towards him with incredible fury. This forced the young man to retreat out of the swamp in order to summon his slugs; which having completed, he returned a second time to the charge. He again discovered him at the distance of only a few feet, coiled in a such his head elevated 12 or 14 inches above the earth in a threatening posture. Finding no alternative, but to "kill or be killed," he immediately discharged his piece but it did not fire. The

ing courage, therefore for a last effort he again leapt out, and was so fortunate as to discharge the contents successfully in his coil. He did not sink, however, directly, and a second effort was found to be a mere 5 inches in length, and 1 1/2 inches in circumference. He was the last of the breed, having a white ring round his neck.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Leafy new ferns. *Dominica*.

Captain Clark, who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from St. Domingo, ~~announces the news of~~
~~Poultain's having been taken ap~~

Captain Clark informs, that the American consul at St. Domingo, two days before he sailed, was ordered off in all haste for the Cape, to know whether the general in chief would receive him at that place, without allowing him time to settle his business. The consul having previously learned, that the American consul had been ordered away from the Cape, had no hopes of his being received there. He then applied to the government for a passport for America, which was granted; and he was giving all possible dispatch to leave the South. Captain C. expects he will come over in the pilot boat *Perseverance*, as he could not get ready in time for the *Linn*.

Captain Clow further informs, that the treaty of peace between the general in chief and the king was settled, which confirms Johnston's residing in his own estate, and by the treaty, to be continued all their future.

All American vessels on St. Domingo, are sent in by the French ships of war, and their cargoes sold for bills on the first consul.

A gentleman who came passenges adds, that the day before he sailed, he received a letter from an officer at Cape-François, stating, that a few days after Toussaint surrendered, he asked permission to get one of his plantations, which was granted by the general-in-chief. While at the plantation he attempted to make his escape, but was detected, and taken together with his brother Paul Louverture, Christophe and Dessalines, and sent on board of a Spanish schooner, directed for France.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Cape-Prance, via the Cape, reports that on the fourth instant, the island was perfectly tranquil. No action had taken place since general Le Clerc's conference with Toussaint. The latter had not retired on his plantation, but had returned to his headquarters at Plaisance, where the interchange of courtesies between him and Le Clerc was frequent. An advice-bomb had arrived at the Cape from France, with dispatches from the French government, announcing that the fleet under Admiral Gantheaume, having 10,000 troops on board, was on the eve of sailing, and might be expected to arrive about the same time as the vessel which brought the satellites.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

Arrived brig Edna, Captain Manchester, 58 days from Marseilles, via Malaga, 48 days from the latter place.

The 3d day after they left Marcellen (being in sight of Barcelona) they were chased and brought to by a Barbary corair, who came up with them just after the sun had dropped below the horizon; and when within a few rods, sun up her bloody flag, fired a gun to windward, and hailed, for some time, in a language which could not be understood; at length, in broken English, their boat was ordered out, and the papers brought on board.—Before this could be done, the privateer had dropped considerably astern, and while captain Marchesier, with two of the people, were gone in the yawl, the passengers (with Mr. S. Adams, her superintendent, and three servants) got out the long boat, and under cover of the dusk of the evening, made their way to the Spanish shore: it being then called the royal yacht, a mile from the shore, where they were on their ears for some time, impatiently waiting the result. At length they observed lanterns hung in the clouds, the signal for their return—this having been previously agreed on.

safe the captain should return, and all prove well.

The papers of the Eliza were very closely examined, and for some time it was pretended that none of the counterparts would agree with the Eliza's Mediterranean pass, at length, however, the American one was brought forward, which exactly corresponded, after which they politely dismissed Captain Manchester, wishing him a pleasant passage. She proved to be a schooner of 14 guns, crowded with men, whose turbaned heads, threw up everywhere above the bulwarks, she had the most agreeable appearance for five days but some officers, on board. The captain and passengers of the Eliza were at first apprehensive that he was a Tripolitan, it having been reported at Marsala, for some time previous to their sailing, that two Tripolitan corsairs were actually in quest of Americans, which was a circumstance of the most alarming nature.

'SELEM, June 25.

OF GUADALOUPE—LATE.

*Extract of a letter from Bassett, dated
May 29, 1802.*

"I will give you four hundred dollars in happy situation, at Fort St. Pierre there were undisciplined men to the number of 1000, I could have given you a position which the general sent for our protection, arrived in France, our troops attacked them on La Morne Brûlée where they were entrenched—300 remained on the field besides our prisoners who were taken. Ignace was killed and his head carried thro' the forests at the end of a pike. Polerne, who was one of their chiefs, blew his brains out, and the remainder of the army was routed. Notwithstanding these cruelties again attacked, and plundered and set fire to everything in their way. The commander of Fort Libré has not yet been burnt, but they are under great apprehensions there & have sent hither to request of the general in chief a frigate and some troops. The request was immediately complied with and the frigate is on her way—I cannot give you any more—the

At Basseterre after the evacuation of the fort on the 23d. (at 10 o'clock at night) the rebels encamped on the heights of Palmiste, in order to gain Matouba, where they had established several posts, with some field pieces.—The general not being able to bring them to their duty by persuasion, gave orders for the attack which was begun on the 23d. at 7 o'clock P. M. in three columns. They had cut away the bridge of Matouba, which made it impossible to come at them on that side.—One of four columns attacked them in the rear above La Salle, the two others upon another quarter. When they perceived our object they repaired to their post at Englemont which was their head quarters and magazine.—Our troops perceived them and were preparing to attack them with the bayonet, when they saw Delgres, who commanded them in person set fire to the powder magazine, which immediately blew up and they all perished.—About 25 of our brave grenadiers (two of them officers) who had entered the entrenchment, were killed in the explosion. The rest of their army, who were posted in a different place, were put to flight. Every day more or less come in to surrender and probably they will not gain rally in this canton, but almost all the inhabitants are burnt out. Here in this city we are safe, but constantly in arms. It is 9 days since I have quitted guard expecting to eat a piece of pork, our only food, and we shall not probably be relieved for some days. We have just heard that general Bondet was arrived at the Point with 350 grenadiers from St. Domingo; they report that order is established there."

The highest mountain in the island of Barbadoes, in the South Sea, has lately made an eruption, the issue of which has destroyed or almost all the plantations & inhabitants in its vicinity.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, 1906.

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1964.

SIR COWAN

It is possible that your paper is wanted about in one of the greatest wheat countries in the State. I have thought the inclosed Publication might be of use to the farmers on your side the bay; I have therefore inclosed it to you for your publication. If you think proper—I have seen and heard from some of the great quarters, the great advantage the use of plaster, that are fully satisfied, that the proper application of it will reclaim all our worn out lands, and make double the quantity of the present produce. —And I have often thought of asking you to put a few lines in your paper, recommending the farmers to plant white or yellow corn.—It is a great prejudice to the sale in all foreign markets to have the blue and red grain mixt through the corn; and in the common retailing of corn, the purchaser always prefers the white or yellow corn; and I am sure it is easy to have all the corn of one color.

From the Alexandria Advertiser

AGRICULTURE

*If you think the following will add to the
interest of your friends, send me
papers, I will thank you to publish it.*

MUCH has been said about talismans
or Fata as a manuf. Some have
ascribed to it powers little less than
magical, while others will not allow
it has any powers at all. I have
now had some experience of it, and
from the wonderful effects produced
by it, am inclined thus publicly to
give my testimony in its favor.

In June 1880, I followed the same trail which was so completely worn out, that the fence had been taken down about it, more than seven years before. I fowed it with wheat the last week in September. The wheat, before being sown was taken from a new water hole at Boone and near half a bushel of seed was sown to the acre. It was low in the fall, ploughed in very shallow, and the ground harrowed afterwards. It was quite smooth. In the month of March following, I fowed one bushel of plainer millet with two quarts of clover seed on each acre; and from 16 bushels of wheat sown, I received 364 bushels of good grain.

The field has been sown again with
plaster this spring, and there is now
a crop of clover ready to mow, which
will at least compensate for all the la-
bor and expense incurred, both with
it and the wheat crop.

I have made other experiments which have been equally successful, sufficient to convince me that the poorest worn out land, with plaster of Paris alone, may be reclaimed, unless the soil is entirely washed off, which indeed is the case with a great deal of our hill-lands, that have been worn to pieces with corn.

Whether the plaister fertilizes the land, or only acts as a stimula, are things which I do not know. Long experience, is perhaps, the only way of ascertaining this matter. It might however, be a very proper subject of philosophical enquiry, but, as I am not a theorist, I shall not attempt a discussion.

Philosophers would, perhaps, be well employed, and do more toward "filling the mouth of labor," by such investigations, than in ascertaining the exact number of inches & eighths of an inch of the diameter of a man's moth's back bone.

I am, however, inclined to think that although the plaster may not *richly* fertilize soil, yet that it will *directly* tend to that purpose. It will most certainly promote the growth of every kind of grass, and grass sown on, or ploughed down, *ferme* and enriches the soil.

It is surprising that men of sense should act so stupidly, as they do this part of Virginia, in the business of cultivating their land—and wonder that they drive away as fast

to Kentucky and Tennessee. — Although they lose every attempt to make a crop, yet they go on in the same way; divide a large farm into two parts, as they call it, & every second year one of these they plant with corn & sow wheat amongst it. The corn is scarcely sufficient to keep all hands in Johnny Cake, and a few spare ears for the poor lacerated heads until another crop is ripe, and the wheat crop falls short about one third of what it cost them.

Unless more than six bushels of wheat is got from an acre, it is a losing trade to make it. One third is to be allowed for the use of land —

For seed.
For weeding, hoeing, &c.
For raising, stacking, setting out, and taking to market.

— and this is more, by one third, than the average of crops, as far I am acquainted in this neighborhood.

While a pity that gentlemen, who are fond of innovation, would not introduce it into the business of husbandry. Benevolent Nature, or rather the God of Nature, has provided means to refresh and re-invigorate the exhausted soil; as well as medicine for the human body. Plaster of Paris is a medicine, in one of the most efficacious remedies in this vale, but as long as people adhere to the present system, no great advantage can be expected from the use of it. Where corn is made, plaster cannot grow; it is sown immediately for four months in the year, and the very best season for the production of grass — and then it is left in furrows and ridges, and exposed to the mercy of the sun and rains, which unite their influence in completing its ruin.

In order to be fully benefited by the use of plaster, the raising of corn on poor fully lands ought to be laid aside, and the very best top-soil improved, by sowing it up the gullies, no matter what a loss plunging before harvest, and the soil, with good harrowing, will be sufficient to prepare the ground for wheat, which is a safe and profitable crop, and then it will require more than a full bushel of plaster to be sown on the top-soil.

When the ground is covered with plaster, and the wheat is sown, and the plaster is taken off, the fields kept from creatures, until the clover gets a pretty good growth.

Without pursuing the subject farther in detail, I would beg leave to general to recommend a crop of plaster; carefully made, and preserve the young clover; let it stand on it, but not till it gets its full growth, and then never suffer them to eat it too bare, and by going on in this way, & following every third or fourth year, I have no doubt but the poorest land, in a few years, may be reclaimed and become as rich as could be desired.

But what shall we do for corn? asks a Virginia planter, I answer, do without. Irish potatoes, as they are called, buck-wheat, rye, &c. will make very good substitutes. Clover will fatten hog itself; indeed there will be so much butter and milk, that left meat will do.

I do not, however, recommend the total relinquishment of corn crops. Such as have rich, level lands ought to make it, and those who have not, should purchase from them, rather than make it at so great an expence as the destruction of their land.

JAMES DOUGLASS.
Falls Difficulty, June 8, 1802.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, April 24.

"I have been much distressed by seeing a woman sold at public auction. On the proclamation of peace and the discharge of the seamen from the fleet, three sailors arrived here from London, found themselves all married to the same female. They immediately put a rope round her neck, mounted her on a bench in a public place, and had her struck by the public crowd. She brought for sale — several small and specious articles."

A medical gentleman informs me of the following efficacious method of driving away rats: take the expressed juice of the stalk or leaves of the deadly nightshade, and make it into a soft paste with oat meal or wheat flour, place it in the holes or tracks which the rats frequent, and though they will not eat it, yet it is so disagreeable to them that they will instantly leave the premises.

[G. D. 2.]

Our accounts from Guadeloupe are to the 1st of June, which were received by Capt. Stone, who informs that about the 27th ult. the blacks evacuated Baferrre & marched through the island, with the most savage devastation and murder. They captured at a fort where the black of point Fort, who was the only one left, and a French troop rushing in, cut away the flag staff halcyons, and let down the blacks standard; they immediately executed the fort, and retreated back with loss. A French frigate arrived from St. Domingo, on the 30th ult. with 600 troops. The embargo was raised the 31st; but Americans that are eventually permitted to sail, experience the most unjustifiable detention, in procuring their necessary papers from the custom-house; they are obliged to undergo the most minute scrutiny, and are only compelled to show their accounts current &c. but must produce the articles of agreement with the merchants, markets very fluctuating.

[Newburyport paper.]

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 26th day of August next, will be sold at Auction at Mr. Richard Newman's in Centerville.

A VALUABLE farm called Broome, by Cambridge, containing about 560 acres, situated in Queen Ann's county, near the head of Wye River & about 3 miles from Wye-Mill; 300 acres are cleared and in high cultivation; about 260 acres are heavily timbered, and within five miles of Centerville, between 20 and 30 acres of the cleared land are of the richest bottom, and particularly adapted to grass. As those who wish to purchase will view the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Said farm will be sold with or without the stock, on the most accommodating terms, which will be made known on the day of sale, by

Wm. RICHMOND.

Queen Ann's county, }
June 28th, 1802, } No. 25

Mrs. Keets,

RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies and gentlemen who have patronized her since the opened school in Queen Ann's county, and begs leave to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has engaged masters eminent in their different professions to assist her, and flatters herself, that the strict attention she pays to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils, will merit the continuance of their favor.

Young Ladies taught Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Drawing, with Plain Work, Dresden Work, Tambour, Embroidery and Music. Terms of admission 7. 45 per annum. Music and Drawing excepted. A few Young Ladies may receive lessons in drawing at day school. June 1st, 1802.

To be Sold.
A VALUABLE farm, lying in Caroline County, about two miles from Dover Ferry, and convenient landing on Choptank River, now in the tenure of David H. Hays; there is an excellent apple orchard and a considerable quantity of other fruit trees, there are three fields on the farm containing about one hundred and forty thousand corn hills each; the houses are all in excellent repair. For terms apply to

WM. FRAZIER.
June 26th, 1802.

THE STEAMER FAIR AMERICAN.

LAUNCHED on the 10th of June, built of the best materials, and supposed to carry 3000 or 3200 bushels of grain, will be ready in a few days, for conveying passengers, she has also a good cabin for the reception and accommodation of passengers. Any gentlemen who may please to favor us with their commands, shall be strictly attended to. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, living near the place called the Oak.

GEORGE HANAHAN, THOMAS TOWNSEND.
June 26, 1802. 15—24

Public Vendue.

The subscribers being appointed by a Decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, Trustee to Sell and Convey to the use of each of the Real Estate of Edward Dawson, late of Caroline County, deceased, for the use of the Creditors of the said Edward Dawson, in pursuance thereof.

WILL be offered at Public Sale at Collinsford Cross Roads, on Saturday the 26th day of July at 10 o'clock P. M. all that Valuable Farm whereon Edward Crummen, Junr. now lives, formerly the property of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, containing about one hundred and sixty two acres of land, called and known by the name of Dawson's Hazard, a dwelling house thereon, with a number of other convenient houses for farming, & about one hundred apple trees, and sundry other improvements.

Edward Crummen, Junr. who lives on the premises, will show any person who may want to view the lands and improvements. The terms of sale will be fifteen months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given on the day of sale to the purchaser, but no deed will be executed until the purchase money is paid. The draft of the said Edward Dawson, deceased, are hereby directed to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers to the Chancery Court in 3 months from the day of sale.

PHILIP RICHARDSON,
Trustee.
Caroline County, }
June 19, 1802, } No. 26

Public Sale.

On the 24th Monday in July, at the hour of 12 o'clock, will be offered at Public Sale on the Premises.

A LOT of Land containing 279 acres of a tract of Forest of Land, commonly known by the name of Little England, lying on the county road from Edenton to Cambridge, and adjoining the lands of Mr. James Sherwood. As this land has been before offered for sale, a description of it is thought unnecessary. The whole of the improvements of the Little England farm, are on the property offered for sale.

And on Tuesday the day following, will be again offered for the first time, the residue of the Land near the town of Edenton, heretofore sold, together with the Residue of the Little England farm, as on the property offered for sale.

JOHN EDMONDSON.
June 21, 1802.
N. B. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 26th inst. a Negro Woman, named Priscilla, with two children, one a girl about six years old, the other a boy about four years old. Priscilla is about thirty-five years of age, and about five feet three inches high, stout, well made, very black & large mouth; she is a valuable woman, and has been acquainted with plantation and house work; she took away with her her bed, and chest, two striped petticoats, two shirts, one brown linen, the other muslin. The children are also black, and the girl has a large head and a very fat nose. Any person or persons apprehending and securing the said Priscilla and her two children as aforesaid, in any fall, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, paid by me.

THOMAS BRIDGE,
of St. Michaels,
Talbot county.

June 26th, 1802.
N. B. Priscilla formerly lived in Caroline, with Mr. John Valliant, and may now be in that neighborhood. All masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or giving said negroes passage at their peril.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm, containing 561 acres, a sufficient quantity of which is well improved. It is situated within one mile of Hillsborough, and there are several good commodious houses now building on the farm. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Myrtle Grove, on Mills River,
U. S. 19. May 24, 1802.

Notice.

THE Orphan Court of Caroline County, finding it more convenient for persons holding accounts against deceased persons estates, to have separate days for examining and settling the same, the Court has ordered that

they will meet on the 1st Tuesday in every month successively for the examination of the same.

Per Order of the Court,
J. RICHARDSON,
Rep. of Wills for Caroline County,
June 1, 1802.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

FOR Dick, a Mulatto Lad, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, handsome, full, round, pleasant face; small, well turned chin; eyes large, round and prominent; which when he is pleased, are animated and expressive; otherwise heavy and stupid. His features are regular & well formed; and his shape good, except that he is a little round in the shoulders; and slightly knock-kneed in one leg, when the other is plump, and handsomely built. He is swift and quick in his motions; bold and sprightly in his manner; forward, talkative, and possessing (when in humor) a good deal of wit. His mode of inoculation may be discerned in one arm. Being in good humor, or, if speaking to one far above him, with a desire to please; it is in a low, glib, quick, soft, agreeable tone of voice; his face at the same time, being highly enraptured.

Dick is alternately in Baltimore and the vicinity of Wye River; particularly near Emmerton's ware house.

Whoever shall deliver him up to the subscriber, living on the Island in the River, or secure him so that he may get him again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward.

WALTER FORDLEY.
The Island, Wye River,
Between Shores, Maryland,
June 4, 1802. 15—27

BLANKS
For Sale at this place.

Valuable Medicines, FOR SALE

By Dr. John Stevens, Junr. Easton,
Ferguson and Reed, Cambridge, and
James Clayland, Centerville.

The Public are respectfully informed that
LEE & CO. and the Agents of their
appointment, will in future keep a con-
stant supply of the following MEDI-
CINES, which are in high esteem,
and general use throughout the United
States, many of them being sold cheaper
than the Drugs of which they are com-
pounded, could be purchased at a retail
shop.

HAMILTON'S

Essence & Extract of Mus- tard :

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout,
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago,
Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the
Face and Neck, &c.

This valuable remedy is prepared both
in a solid state and in pills, and thus ex-
tremely adapted both for external and in-
ternal use.

The Pills operate mildly by urine, and
by insensible perspiration, expelling the
superfluous and morbid humors; they are
highly cordial to the stomach, create appe-
tite, aid digestion, remove flying pains,
and cold or windy complaints in the sto-
mach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant in
the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago,
and Palsy—and by its peculiar penetrat-
ing and dispersing quality, remove the most
violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiff-
ness of the neck, joints, &c. Swelled
fingers, head aches, indurated breasts,
rube swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and
quickly relieves the ill effects of wet
or dampen the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medi-
cine should be prescribed with equal success
in such a variety of cases, but this sur-
prise will cease when it is recollected that
all these complaints result from the same
cause—a stagnation in the circulation of the
lymph or obstructions in the lymphatic ves-
sels.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe County, (Virginia.)

GENTLEMAN,

I purchased at your shop the preparati-
ons you call Hamilton's Essence or Ex-
tract of Mustard, which I believe has
perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism
(of that kind named Sciatica, or of the
big joint) under which I had labored for
a long time, and which had baffled every
artificial the Mercurial Medicine, and every
mode of treatment received into practice
for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful, you are at liber-
ty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOVER, rope maker, South
Shore street, between Mary and Chris-
tian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily
submit his case as follows, namely—That his
wife, Mary Hover, was so severely af-
flicted with violent Rheumatism, very
dangerously situated, the consequence of a
feverish cold after lying in, as to be con-
fined to her bed for several weeks, and was
at length reduced to the melancholy ap-
prehension of remaining a cripple for life, not-
withstanding the most respectable medical
advice was followed. Scarcely, probably re-
mains attempted, when seeing several cases of
cure performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured
from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second
Street. The first application enabled her
to walk across the room, and the use of one
bottle restored her to her usual state of
Health and strength.

JOHN HOVER.

Subscribed before Ebenezer
Ferguson, one of the justices of the
peace for Philadelphia county.

"An Ounce of Prevention is worth a
Pound of Cure."
For the prevention and cure of Bilious
and Malignant Fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these Pills is perfect-
ly mild, so as to be used with
safety by persons in every
season, and of every
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-
tite—to produce a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which often of fa-
tal consequences. These never fail to
remove a cold if taken in its first appear-
ance—they are celebrated for removing he-
dical, costiveness—stagnation at the stomach
and severe head aches—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of cli-
mate.

They have been found remarkably effec-
tious in preventing and curing disorders
attendant on long voyages, and should be
procured, and carefully preserved for use
by every seaman.

HAHN'S

TRUL AND GENUINE

German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily
removing them, root and branch, without
giving pain.

GENUINE

Perian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
throughout Europe, as an invaluable cos-
metic, perfectly innocent and safe, free
from corrosives and capillary minerals (the
basis of other lotions), and of unsurpassed
efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,
particularly freckles, pimples, inflamma-
tory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun
burns, itching humors, &c. The Persian
Lotion operates mildly, without impairing
the natural, insensible perspiration, which
is essential to health, yet its effects are
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin
delicately soft and clear, improving the
complexion, and restoring the bloom of
youth. Never failing to render an ordi-
nary countenance beautiful, and an hand-
some one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE

Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the ena-
mel from decay, and cleanses and whitens
the teeth, by absorbing all the accumu-
lated lime and foulness, which, suffered to
accumulate, never fails to injure and final-
ly ruin them.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of
the eyes, whether the effects of natural
weakness or of accident, speedily removing
inflammations, discharges of rheum, dull-
ness, itching and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which fre-
quently forced the small pox, measles, &c. fra-
vors, and wonderfully strengthening a
weak sight. Numerous have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly depriv-
ed of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which
gives immediate and lasting relief in the
most severe instances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE

Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application, and may be used
with the most perfect safety by pregnant
women, on an infant a week old, not
containing a particle of mercury or any dan-
gerous ingredients, whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart
which attends the exhibition of other re-
medies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head
ache.

The Danish Lip Salve,

Is recommended particularly to the
Ladies, as an elegant and pleasant pre-
paration for chapped and sore lips, and
even blisters and inflammation occasioned
by cold, frost, &c. It is highly valued as
a magical cure for sore and chapped lips, &c.

INFALLIBLE

Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of Ague, Remittent & In-
termittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured
by these drops, after the bark &c. every
other medicine has proved ineffectual; &
one in a hundred has had occasion to
take more than one, & numbers not half
a bottle.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately
concern, are informed that a fresh
supply has now been received of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who
have been cured by this medicine (a great
proportion of them after the skill of eminent
physicians had proved ineffectual) demon-
strates its efficacy in expelling the venereal
poison, however deeply rooted in the con-
stitution, & in counteracting those dread-
ful effects which often result from the im-
proper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is
equal to its surprising efficacy, its opera-
tion is so gentle that it is given to vene-
real patients in a state of pregnancy, with the
utmost safety; & performs a cure without
disturbing the system, or producing any
of those disagreeable effects inseparable from
the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a de-
scription of the symptoms which obtain
in every stage of the disease, with
copious directions for their treatment,
so as to accomplish a perfect cure in
the shortest time and least inconveni-
ence possible.

Church's Cough Drops.

Gowland's Lotion;

Anderson's Pills.

Hooper's Pills, &c. &c.

June 12, 1802.

Notice

By Order of the Orphans court of Somer-
set county.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber, of Somerset county, hath
obtained from the Orphans court of Somerset
county, in Maryland, letters of adminis-
tration on the personal estate of William El-
gore Kitch, late of Somerset county, deced-
ed; all persons having claims against the
said decedent are warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof to the
subscriber, at or before the 20th day of
November next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day
of May, eighteen Hundred and Two.

MARY HITCH.

Administratrix.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber, of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans court of
the said county, in Maryland, Letters of
Administration de bonis non, with copy
Will annexed, on the Personal Estate of
John Manning, late of the said county,
deceased; all persons having claims a-
gainst the said decedent, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, at or before the
first day of December next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day
of May, 1802.

THOMAS MANNING.

Em. 19.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Dorchester county, Letters of Ad-
ministration on the Personal Estate of
David Smith, late of said county, de-
ceased—all having claims against said
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before first day of
October next, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate.

Given under my hand this first day
of May, 1802.

JOHN A. SMITH, Admini-
strator of David Smith.

Em. 19.

James Bond

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and acquaintance, that
he has taken a warehouse, No. 9, on
M'Kirdery's wharf, where he proposes
taking goods on storage, and also trans-
acting business on commission; he
therefore solicits their patronage, pro-
mising punctuality and dispatch in the
discharging thereof.

Baltimore, June 1, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale

AT AUCTION,

ON Wednesday the 11th day of Au-
gust next, at 12 o'clock in the pre-
mises—will commence the sale of that val-
uable property called the Oak, conveniently
laid off in upwards of fifty Lots of va-
rious sizes—Many of which are bounded
on the water—this property is situated in
a healthy and beautiful part of the count-
y and on the navigable waters of Saint
Michael's River, on the public road lead-
ing from this place to the town of Saint
Michael's—and is a good stand for any
kind of public business—One half the pur-
chase money with interest thereon to be
paid in nine, and the other half which in-
terest thereon in eighteen months from the
day of sale: and on Thursday the 12th
day of August, will be sold at the said
Oak, about five hundred acres of the Lands
called Plain Dealing, which will be divid-
ed into several parcels or small Farms.—
On the said property there are tolerable
good buildings, and each farm will have
the advantage of a healthy and beautiful
situation on the salt waters of Third Lan-
don or Broad Creek, which affords the
greatest abundance of fish, oysters &c. and
fruit in their season—For this property
the purchase money will be required in
four equal annual installments with inter-
est thereon from the day of sale—Possession
may be had on the first day of January
ensuing—and particularly fully made known
on the days of sale, by

OWEN KENNARD, JR.

LLOYD NICOLS.

Essex, 7th June, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I OFFER at Private Sale, all the
Real Estate of Charles Dickinson, late
of Caroline County, in Maryland, and
now residing at Nashville in Tennessee,
lying in Caroline county, Maryland,
between the branches of Potomac creek and
Hunting's divided by the main road lead-
ing from the one to the other of said
creeks.

These Lands, will be divided into
three Lots or parties, and will be sold
separately or together, as may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers.

The first Lot will contain about 200
acres, including the Farm where Wil-
liam Kelly now lives, has a sufficient
quantity of timber, commands an extensive
range for stock, is tolerably well improv-
ed, with houses, orchards, and other
fruit trees, and a large part of it may
as a moderate expense, be converted into
excellent meadows.

The second Lot will contain about 250
or 300 acres, including the Farm where
Thomas Jones now lives, the improve-
ments thereon are indifferent; it con-
tains a sufficient quantity of wood land &
meadow lands.

The third Lot includes the Mary
Plantation, of the late Henry Dickinson,
and is supposed to contain from 500 to
700 acres. This farm is well watered
and wooded, and is so generally known
for its fertility, valuable and extensive
improvements, that a more minute descrip-
tion is deemed unnecessary.

Any person or persons inclined to treat
for all or any of these Lands may know
the terms by applying to

William Richardson,

Attorney in Fact of

Charles Dickinson,

June 9, 1802.

Em. 21.

BLANKS

Of all kinds. Printed at this Office
with neatness, accuracy & dispatch

Blank Executions,

For Sale at this Office.